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THE SAILORS' UNION

THE "FINE TIMES" AND "GOOD CONDITIONS" THAT ITS MEMBERS ENJOY, ANALYZED BY ONE OF THEM—SOME STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES.

It has been the howl and the boast of the leaders or rather misleaders of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific for the last five years of what fine times and good conditions the sailors are enjoying, by giving examples of the low wages and the hard times of the past; and they are using all their influence to spread a servile content among the seafaring class, by spouting that "never have times been so advanced as they are to-day." A workingman's wages may, for instance, be one dollar per week, and by means of organization he may easily raise his income to three dollars per week and then the howl and boast can be made of how "we raised our wages 200 per cent." That would sound very charming, but then what was the real value of the original amount? And is three dollars per week a living wage under present conditions?

Now, let us look back to the "hard times" of the past and compare them with the "good times" of to-day.

About twenty years ago, transportation was carried on on a very small scale, in comparison to the present day. Transportation was accomplished mostly with small schooners and steamers on the coast, with an average cargo of between 15,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber; and, if wages were only twenty-five dollars per month, as the labor fakir spouts about, it was only temporary, and during some winter season, when the supply of men was plentiful; but in the summer when men were scarce the wages rose to forty and sometimes higher for sail vessels and to forty-five and fifty dollars per month for steamers; and a sailor often had the opportunity to force upon the employer a lump sum rate of wages of about sixty dollars for a passage lasting less than three weeks. Even if the scale of wages was twenty-five dollars per month continously, the seaman then received a higher percentage of the social production than what he receives to-day.

Another thing which the labor fakirs spout of, is that a sailor couldn't get employment unless he put himself at the mercy of a boarding house keeper or crimp. I don't deny that the condition of seamen was fearful in the past few years, but I solemnly protest when these labor fakirs shoot off their trumpets and boast of how good conditions are at present; because it is false. In order to show this, we will leave the "hard times" of the past and deal with "our modern glorious conditions."

Transportation is at present no longer accomplished by small crafts, but by what are termed "floating lumber yards," with a cargo of a million and a million and a half feet of lumber, with only one or two extra men employed for manning of the vessel, in comparison to the number of men employed on the little coasting schooners of the past; and gigantic steamers have also been introduced on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic Coast. Therefore, by improved methods of transportation, lumber and other shipping is accomplished much cheaper than formerly, and the capitalists rake in bigger profits as a result. As for the men they are displaced immensely, thus forcing many more out into the field of the unemployed, where they stand ready to take the place of the unemployed; thus, in turn, compelling the employed to be more submissive to those in command, and to put up with more nonsense and abuse, for it doesn't take a snap of a finger for a sailor to be told, "Get to H—ll ashore."

The crimps or sailors' boarding house keepers of San Francisco, who, the misleaders of the union claim, had hold of the labor supply and were a blood-sucking bunch to the mariners, have been recognized as "union" houses ever since the Sailors' Union rose into power, and have control of the supply of men to a ship—all with the recognition of the union. Many sailors walk the beach for weeks and months out of employment for the very principle of not patronizing these land sharks. The union has the power to prevent this evil, but it will not. What right has a boarding house keeper to decide to whom he will give employment? Just think of a boarding master having influence to withdraw men out of employment for the purpose of having their places filled by men who are in debt to him, with an organization composed of such a great number to prevent it, if they wanted to!

With all the "glorious conditions" seamen are enjoying, there are few among the working class in general who undergo more misery, overwork, long hours and suffering than a seaman. I suppose the labor fakirs will protest, by claiming that the working hours have been reduced from ten to nine hours per day, but that is only a few days in port; for, nevertheless, the working hours at sea are just as long at the present day as they were a few years past. The sailors' working hours at sea is a continually divided time of four hours' work and four hours' rest, or off duty, making a total amount of twelve hours per day. Meal time must be taken while off duty, and when a sailor has eaten his meal and wasted time for other purposes, as cleaning or sweeping the forecastles, he turns in his bunk or shelf to rest, and by the time he manages to close his eyes it is time to return on deck, and he is henceforth called out, hardly able to keep himself awake while standing on his feet. If the master of a vessel deems it necessary for all hands to be on deck, the men below must turn out and work without extra compensation, as the labor fakir terms that "necessary work," for at this rate sailors do not get wages for necessary, but for unnecessary work. By the "necessary" scheme a seaman is often worked sixteen and eighteen hours out of twenty-four. Is it possible for any human being to cultivate mental or physical leisure under such circumstances? Is it then a wonder that sailors are driven to drunkenness, and become men of what is termed ill repute?

What is the cause of seamen being over-worked to such long hours? Simply because the vessels are manned short-handed. A huge four or five-masted schooner employs only five or six men before the mast. This number is not sufficient to half manage a vessel of such a size. This condition, therefore, compels men to be greatly over-worked; and, furthermore, makes dangerous the managing of the vessel in stormy weathers. I would like to know why my friends, the scab-herders of the union, call this "good times," or if a few cents more a month makes the conditions of the seamen any better when the ship owner is allowed the power and influence to hire less men and put the seaman where he has to work like a mule?

Seamen are so well off nowadays (sic) that many of them get hump-backed in about ten years of work, and many more get crippled by rheumatics at an early age. This is mainly caused by continuous work amidst rain and snow. There are many others who die yearly of consumption. If the owner of a horse would over-work his horse to the same extent that a sailor is over-worked, it is very likely that he would be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. If Mr. Andrew Furuseth, the chief misleader and secretary of the Sailors' Union, and his lackeys, draw their comparison of the "good conditions" that prevail at the present day by the "hard times" of a few years ago, why don't he, and they, compare the good times of a few years ago with the galley slaves of ancient times? His point of view would justify all of them in doing so.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has its headquarters in San Francisco and eight union branches along the coast. The branches are in charge of a union agent, who acts as walking delegate and secretary of the branch, and every time new members are initiated or obligated to the organization in any of the branches the old story is repeated to them of the inferior past by the agent, by telling them what the Sailors' Union has done in the past; and how Furuseth goes to Washington every year and wears knee-pads, lobbying around Congressmen, and by doing so he has managed to have the seamen's law repealed in favor of the seamen; and how they are getting the benefit of the enormous wages, and that, if it wasn't for Furuseth the Sailors' Union wouldn't be what it is to-day. Many, many unfortunates who are ignorant of labor unionism, swallow everything down and ague upon this contemptible fake as a tin god and their savior, and whatever he and his clique says must be so. If you enter any contradiction you are termed a "scab."

I quite believe that if it wasn't for Andrew Furuseth, the Sailors' Union wouldn't be what it is to-day; but it would be a Sailors' Union instead of a corrupt fakirs' and ship owners' union. It would be a union where a man who earns his bread upon the water would

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KATZ CONCLUDES TOUR

ORGANIZED SEVEN SECTIONS, TWO BRANCHES, AND THREE I. W. W. LOCALS.

Numerous Connections Made in Unorganized Places—Outlook for S. L. P. Good—Great Opportunities for I. W. W. In the State—What Schenectady Is Doing on the Economic Field.

I concluded my tour through the Empire State on Saturday last, and, since the last report, covered the counties of Montgomery, Schenectady, Warren, Rensselaer and Albany. These five counties have a population of about 400,000 and are industrially highly developed.

Amsterdam, in Montgomery County, has its spinning mills, where many men, upon whom wife and children are depending for support, receive as little as eighty cents per day.

Glens Falls, and the surrounding towns in Warren and Saratoga counties, have large paper mills owned by the International Paper Company (the paper trust.)

Troy, the collar and cuff centre, where the girls belonging to the starchers' union are out on strike, is all in the hands of "pure and simpledom." The girls out on strike are to be admired for their pluck and determination; and surely theirs is not the fault that they are struggling with a gigantic trust all alone, while the employes in all the other departments are all working full time, cutting, stitching, sewing, preparing the work for the strike breakers in the starching department.

Troy is not only cursed with a unionism that fosters economic scabbism, but also with a unionism that fosters political scabbism. The result is called the "Stalwart Democracy," and is composed of "labor leaders" who are willing to let the capitalist class climb into power over their backs. They embrace such a superb collection as J. F. Hogan, of the Steel and Iron Workers; T. J. Martin, of the Iron Molders' Union; P. E. McGaughraea, of the Journeymen Barbers; J. O'Mara, of the Laundry Workers; H. Judge, of the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union; J. E. Collins, of the Typographical Union; W. H. Hanley, of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers; T. McGovern, of the Structural Iron Workers; C. Gearin, of the Woodworkers; J. M. Connolly, of the Iron Molders, and J. Pfau, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, all of whom got nominations on the ticket of the "Stalwart Democracy."

Albany, like all capitol cities, has a larger share of office-seekers, grafters, lawyers and of hangers-on to capitalism than other cities. This creates a condition of affairs that makes propaganda work more difficult and is one of the reasons why the organization of the Socialist Labor Party in Albany went out of existence. I called the sympathizers and friends of the S. L. P. to a conference at which it was decided to re-organize Section Albany County.

There is no other city in the State of New York that in the past fifteen years has risen in population as Schenectady has done; and where the development of industry has reached such a height as there. The American Locomotive Company and the General Electric Works, employing men running into the ten thousands in number, are the principal industries.

It is but natural that the spirit of industrialism has many adherents here, and is gaining new ones every day. The Punch Press Operators of Schenectady were represented and installed at the Chicago Convention. Since then a number of new locals have been organized, representing various branches of industry in the General Electric Works, but all chartered by the Industrial Department of Metal and Machinery.

The very evening on which I arrived at Schenectady another local received its I. W. W. charter, representing the branch of tool and dye makers. I spoke at their meeting, where a number of new members were admitted.

A committee representing the I. W. W. locals of Schenectady was to speak before the International Machinists' Association Lodge, and I joined them. The floor was granted us and the remarks of the spokesman of the committee, as well as my own, were well received by the membership. The only person who found fault was, of course, the business agent.

A mass meeting of machinists was called for the Saturday evening following in Trades' Assembly Hall, and was attended by a large number of workers. The business agent of the O'Connell Capital and Labor Brotherhood was there, too, and when questions were called for he and two of his friends tried to keep up asking questions in order to kill time and prevent organization. They got rope enough to hang themselves and did the job well.

Another local was organized that evening and has since been chartered by the Department of Metal and Machinery, as Machinists' Local No. 34, I. W. W.

The "Socialist" party local of Schenectady has declared itself in favor of the Industrial Workers of the World.

And now as to the general situation throughout the state. While the outlook is brighter now than it was in the past, we should not delude ourselves in the belief that everything will come out all right in the end, and trust to good luck. The comrades, wherever sections have been started and where they were in existence prior to my tour, should remember that they are the ones who must do the work and build up the organization.

The gathering of the required number of signatures in each county next year can be accomplished easy enough, but it cannot be done without effort and funds; and to gather funds we must have, maintain and increase the membership throughout the state, through our own activity.

The fact that the "Socialist" party has as small an organization as the Socialist Labor Party in New York State is no reason why we should rest on our oars.

The Industrial Workers of the World has great opportunities in the State, but has so far organizations in only a few cities outside of Greater New York.

I succeeded in getting quite a number of readers among the "Socialist" party members for our official organ, the Weekly People, and found many among them who are doing a lot of thinking just now.

I visited, besides the counties already organized, thirty unorganized counties, and established seven new sections and two branches. In many of the towns where sections could not be organized connections have been established and the next organizer will have something to start with in such places.

For the I. W. W. I organized three locals and sent to I. W. W. headquarters the names of wage workers in many towns who will distribute literature and prepare the ground for the organization of the only bona fide labor union in America.

Rudolph Katz.

New York, November 12.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

SHERMAN AND TRAUTMANN TO VISIT CITY TO ADDRESS A. F. OF L. CLOAKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

The Organization of New Locals Continues In New York City—Grand Junction Teamsters Obtain Wage Increase—Disruption Fails In Schenectady—Pittsburg Pushing Forward.

The organization of new I. W. W. locals in this city is going on apace. On Saturday, November 11, the Silk Workers of West New Brighton, S. I., fell in line, forming a strong local.

On the same date, a local of the Hungarian machinists of this city was also organized. The local decided to hold a mass meeting for machinists of their nationality on Saturday, November 18, at 197 East Fourth street. All Hungarian machinists were invited to be present.

A large body of the Jewish Variety Actors organized a local on November 12, and sent in the application for a charter.

General-President Sherman, and General-Secretary Trautmann, of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be in this city for the week of November 20-25. They are to speak at a mass meeting called by the A. F. of L. Cloakmakers' Union, numbering 500 members, who are anious to learn the methods and principles of Industrial Unionism. Date and place of meeting will be announced later.

The Cigar Workers' Industrial Union of New York has called a mass meeting of the industry to be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street, on Tuesday,

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COUNTED OUT

HOW REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS STOLE S. L. P. VOTES.

Two Correspondents On the "Monkeying" With the Ballot Box—John J Kinneally, the Socialist Labor Party's Candidate for Mayor's Vote Suppressed Wholesale—Two Striking Instances Quoted—Tammany and Republican Inspetors Stole for McClellan.

Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1905.

Editor Daily People:

Enclosed please find clipping from N. Y. World of yesterday, showing how Tammany Hall healers fooled with the thermometer. If this is true then we will see stormy times ahead, which will be of great value to our agitation.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Hain.

New York, Nov. 13, 1905.

To the Editor of the Daily People:—

In looking over the N. Y. World of yesterday, Sunday, Nov. 12, I find that the staff of accountants under the direction of Attorney Henry Yonge, acting for Mr. Hearst, declare that in one election district the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, received 151 votes and we only got credited for 90 votes in the whole A. D. They also found in another election district that our candidate received 78 votes; we only got credited for 10 votes in the whole A. D. I hope that our members will see the necessity of going to work and increasing the membership to such an extent that we will be able to man every polling place in Greater New York at the next election and every election thereafter, until victory is ours, so that the capitalist politicians won't be able to count us out as they have been doing in the past.

Yours for the Revolution,

S. D.

The clipping referred to is this:

A staff of expert accountants from the Audit Company, under the direction of Attorney Henry Yonge, acting for Mr. Hearst, are going over the returns and making a careful count. Mr. Yonge intimated yesterday that the results of this investigation to date have been amazing. He declined to make public all the facts disclosed, but said the guilty persons would be punished to the full extent of the law. He said that in one election district the returns showed 151 votes for Kinneally, the Socialist Labor candidate for Mayor, and none for Hearst, yet in the same Assembly District, which includes this election district and many others, the returns show that Kinneally received only 90 votes. In another district the returns from one election district gave Kinneally 78 votes while the entire Assembly district only gave him ten votes. In one district, where it was shown that 266 ballots were cast 200 are marked void, yet in spite of this Mayor McClellan is shown to have received 184 votes.

THE VOTE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 9.—So far as at present ascertainable the Socialist Labor Party vote here is 411, last year our vote was 712. The A. F. of L. dominated Socialist party vote last year was over 8,000. This year it is swept away, the returns give them 1,668.

THE VOTE IN WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 12.—The S. L. P. vote here was as follows: Drugman, 76; Markley, 153; Grant, 72; Roger, 58; Spittal, 57. The S. P. vote was: Ringler, 432; Kuppinger, 552; Schwartz, 463; Ayers, 454; Foley, 443. In this county (Luzerne), the S. P. county ticket ran: Fleig, 605; Pesotini, 433; Honey, 555; Schade, 473.

S. L. P. INCREASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts polled this year 2,710 votes, a gain of about 700 over last year's figure.

VOTE IN WEEHAWKEN.

In 1904, S. L. P. 13; S. P. 32. In 1905, S. L. P., 20; S. P., 38.

—Enjoy a good time for a good cause. Attend the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival at Grand Central Palace. See Adv. on page VI.

LONDON LETTER

ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

London, Eng., Nov. 1.—We have one of your New York Godmongers over in London just now—a man of the name of Potter. The daily papers are full of interviews with him. He has been talking a lot about the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of Rockefeller's money. He seems to think that God's people should take all they can get from Rockefeller, but that no gratitude should be shown for it—a sort of "Thank you for your money and be damned to you" attitude. That is the frame of mind in which the Social Democratic Federation say they take money from the Tories. As a matter of fact, the Press is quite full of America and Americans just now. The dailies are quite interested in your New York Municipal elections as they are in the fight for the French presidency. One can read that with some degree of interest and without irritation, but I do wish you would chain up Theodorus Imperator and keep him out of our monthly magazines. The thing is becoming intolerable.

There is a fresh trades Union crisis over here. The Registrar of Trade Unions (government official) has decided that union funds can not be used for political purposes. This will hit the I. L. P. and L. R. C. (Independent Labor Party and Labor Representation Committee) pretty hard. The recent political activity of the pure and simplers was caused by a judicial decision in the case of the Taff Vale Railway dispute, which made trade union funds liable for financial damage caused by a strike. Now another decision prevents them from entering politics to safeguard the salaries of the fakirs. By the new decision if a Union runs a "Labor" candidate or finances one, any Liberal or Tory memmer of the Union who disapproves of the candidature can bring a legal action against the officials for the restitution of the money. We shall see in a little while how it works out. The enclosed clipping from Reynolds' Newspaper throws some more light upon this unique development in the logical consequences of pure and simple unionism and the theory of "no politics in the Union."

At present political Laborism is having a big boom, and it looks as if the country were going to follow the example of Australia and New Zealand in this respect. With us, the British S. L. P., it is a case of struggling against the stream and it is sometimes difficult to make ourselves heard amid the babel of freak parties. However, we manage to make the fakirs feel pretty savage sometimes, and that is comforting as showing that our blows have got home.

The industrial union propaganda (it hasn't got beyond propaganda stage with us yet) is listened to with great interest. The "Socialist" press has kept pretty quiet about the I. W. W. The only mention of it that appears in "Justice" took the shape of a letter from a poor, wretched being of the name of Claude Knight, Seattle. Who is this unfortunate? [Claude Knight is an S. D. F. freak who came to America and was kicked out of the S. L. P. His "fort" is economics, of which he understands as much as all men whose Socialism is in theory.]

—WATCHER.

[Enclosure.]

(From Reynolds' Newspaper, Oct. 29.)

When, in response to a large number of readers, we gave our opinion as to the law affecting the application of Trade Union funds to political purposes, many persons were incredulous, some angry, others abusive. Similarly, when we endeavored to impress upon the Unions the tremendous gravity of the first decision in the Taff Vale Railway case, we were treated with cheerful toleration; it would be all set right on appeal. Events have proved far otherwise in both cases.

Some minds are unable to appreciate the distinction between a law as it exists, and as it is interpreted by the Courts; and a law as it might be, if the legislative Chambers were inclined to amend it. The existing law is decided by Judges and Magistrates, and enforced by Sheriffs and police if need be by military. The possible law lies in the womb of the Parliament chosen by the people themselves. In giving our opinion in these two cases we were dealing with existing, and not with possible law.

It will be remembered we said that the application of Trade Union funds to purposes outside the objects of a particular Trade Union, is not permissible under the Trade Union Acts. The particular illustration was the case of the Labor Representation Committee, a body composed of some of the Trade Unions, two Socialist Societies, and representatives of the Co-operative movement. Our opinion was that no compulsory levy would be enforced upon Trade Unions in aid of political Associations of this kind, which are voluntary organizations, altogether outside the pale of registered Trade Unionism, although certain Trade Unions are affiliated. We also said that, in our view, Trade Unions could enforce a levy for the support of Trade Union candidates, provided it was done in a certain way. Our purpose was to establish a broad principle, not to enter into details which are the proper business of the lawyers who advise the Trade Unions, and who, no doubt, will advise them on this point.

As to our first contention, the Registrar-General of Friendly Societies has entirely confirmed the view expressed in "Reynolds's" some months back. He has refused to register a proposed rule of the Railway Clerk's Association, which sought to incorporate among its rules one "to secure Parliamentary representation", as an object of the Society, stating, as we stated previously, that the objects of a Trade Union are defined by the Act of 1876, which cannot be overpassed. At the same time, he added, a Trade Union may employ its funds as it chooses—and take the risk. He will not interfere, unless, in his opinion, the object is an "illegal one". Had the proposed rule, in the belief of the Registrar, been legal, he was bound to register it. His point-blank refusal indicates that, in his opinion—and, no doubt, his opinion is fortified by that of the law officers of the Crown—the proposed rule, as framed, is illegal. How the rule should be framed is a question which will receive the anxious consideration of the Unions and their advisers.

* * *

If our advice had been taken at the time the Unions would have been spared much trouble and expense. Trade Unions are composed of persons of all shades of opinions, and of multitudes having no opinion upon public topics. How, possibly, could it be expected that the latter should be forced to contribute to the salaries of strangers, and to the expense of the election of strangers, some of them not connected with Trade Unions; and others to whose views they were violently opposed?

We ventured to express the view that the mere registration of a rule by the Registrar-General does not give that rule the effect of law. The Trade Union Acts are the dominant, controlling power, just as by-laws have no effect if they exceed the authority of the Act of Parliament under which they are framed. For this we were assailed by amateur lawyers of varying degrees of intelligence. But now the Registrar has proved our case. Through some unexplained cause, rules were allowed to be registered "to secure Parliamentary representation." These rules the Registrar now condemns, so that anything done under them has no force, unless as we have already said, they have been drawn up in such a way as to meet the requirements of the Acts. We insist very strongly upon the point that this can be done, and, doubtless, those concerned will speedily find a solution for the problem.

* * *

It goes without saying that voluntary levies are perfectly legal. Again, a Trade Union, if it likes to forego the advantages of registration, may draw up what rules it likes for the disposal of its funds. But, so long as a Union is registered, it is a creature of the law.

How, then, does this affect those Unions that have already paid away money for the support of outside political organizations? That, again, is one of the detailed questions for the consideration of the legal advisers of the Unions; but it will have to be most seriously debated, as we see a vista of endless trouble and expense should the ill-considered tactics of the past be repeated. It is almost impossible to suppose that most of the Unions which affiliated themselves with the L. R. C. took legal opinion on this point. To us the distinction seems obvious, both for the lay, and for the legal mind.

Trade Unions will now understand that, so far as the law has been at pres-

(Continued on page 6.)

—Enjoy a good time for a good cause. Attend the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival at Grand Central Palace. See Adv. on page VI.

William Lloyd Garrison: Abolitionist

[In view of the approaching centenary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, the following sketch of his life, written by Archibald Grimke, and published in "The New York Age," will prove interesting. In this sketch of Garrison's life, the band of Socialists who fly the standard of the Socialist Labor Party, may behold many of their own lineaments. Garrison's cause was at once both as hopeless and as hopeful as is the cause of Socialism. Emancipation finally crowned the abolitionist's efforts, as it will also finally crown the efforts of the Socialists]:

It is now nearly one hundred years since the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., on December 10, 1805. His parents were very poor and his chances for getting even an ordinary common school education were indeed slight, for his school days came to an end before he was nine years old. He was put first at this early age to learn the glove-maker's trade, and later that of the cabinet-maker. But for the first he was not strong enough physically, and for the second he had no love. Meantime poverty and experience were teaching the little fellow lessons of life which he could not have learned in a grammar school; viz: a certain early acquaintance with himself and the workaday world about him. From that hard school in which poverty and experience were the teachers in the year 1818 the boy got his first certificate as a worker and entered forthwith on his secondary education under the same rough tutelage.

At the age of thirteen he went into the office of "The Newburyport Herald" to learn to set type. At last his boy's hands had found work which his boy's heart did joy to do. He mastered quickly the compositor's art. As he set up now the thoughts of others, he soon discovered thoughts of his own demanding utterance. The printer's apprentice felt presently the stirring of new life within him. A passion for self-improvement took possession of him. He began to read the English classics, to study American history, to follow the currents of National politics. His intelligence quickened marvelously, and the maturing processes of his mind were sudden and swift in their work. Almost before one is aware of it, the boy in years has become a man in character and knowledge. Even in his teens he revealed qualities which seemed to prophecy for him a future of distinction. He possessed a most winning personality. His energy and geniality, his keen sense of honor, his social and bouyant disposition, and his opinionated temper were sources of strength to him. His friends were devoted to him. He had that quality called magnetic, or the gift of attracting others, and of maintaining over them the ascendency of his ideas and genius.

At the age of twenty his apprenticeship in "The Herald" office ended. Thereupon with true Yankee pluck and enterprise he proceeded to do for himself what for seven years he had helped to do for another, viz: publish a newspaper. With a brave heart he now made his first venture on the uncertain sea of independent journalism, and became in a word publisher and editor of a wide-awake sheet which he named, fitly enough, "The Free Press." "It shall be subservient to no party or body of men," he announced in its initial number, "and neither the craven fear of loss, nor the threats of the disappointed, nor the influence of power, shall ever awe one single opinion into silence." This was morally superb, but according to the low ethics of the world of business then—and now, too, for that matter—it was poor journalism. In both respects, however, it took with absolute accuracy the measure of the man. As a mental and moral likeness it is simply perfect. At no time during his subsequent career did it cease to be an exact counterfeit presentment of his extraordinary character.

As the paper did not prosper, Garrison abandoned the venture, and in December, 1826, moved to Boston in search of work. There for several months he earned a living as a compositor. But in January, 1828, he found more congenial employment when he became editor of "The National Philanthropist," a reformitory journal devoted to the cause of temperance. As a moral reformer Garrison got two things out of his experience as editor of this paper which were more use to him than silver and gold, which he did not get out of it. The first of these things was the invincible faith which he acquired in the refromatory power of one upright and uncompromising man in conflict with the low appetites and vices of the multitude, and the second thing which he got was a knowledge of the immense utility of woman as an agent in the re-generation of society. His editorial articles in "The National Philanthropist" on "Female Influence" may be said to have contained the promise and potency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of to-day, as they certainly held the seed out of which were to grow a few years later the female anti-slavery societies of New England and the North.

While editing "The National Philanthropist" Garrison met for the first time that indefatigable friend of the slave, Benjamin Lundy. "My heart was deeply grieved at the gross abomination," Lundy had said. "I heard the wail of the captive. I felt his pang of distress, and the iron entered my soul." The slave iron had indeed entered the soul of this saintly man, and through his presence in Boston it was then to enter the soul of a man greater than he. The meeting of these two providential men in an obscure boarding house in Boston in the year 1828 we know, as we look back at it now, to have been in reality the birth of a new era in the Republic.

Garrison made his third venture in journalism in October, 1828, when he began to edit "The Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vt., in the interest of John Quincy Adams' candidacy for re-election as President. But although deeply concerned in the re-election of President Adams, the young editor did not forget the cause of the slave. Engrossed as he naturally was in the success of his candidate, he nevertheless took time and space enough in his paper to re-assure his friend Lundy in respect to his unchanged attitude on the subject of slavery. "Before God and our country," he wrote, "we give our pledge that the liberation of the enslaved Africans shall always be uppermost in our pursuits. The people of New England are interested in this matter and they must be aroused from their lethargy as by a trumpet call. They shall not quietly slumber while we have the management of a press, or strength to wield a pen."

When Lundy saw that the slavery question had acquired ascendency over all other subjects in the mind of Garrison, he set out from Baltimore on foot and staff in hand in true apostolic fashion to join his young friend at Bennington. There among the Green Mountains these two men of God and friends of Man met and conferred. It was agreed between them that Garrison should go to Baltimore to edit Lundy's little paper with the big name, "The Genius of Universal Emancapation," and that Lundy should devote himself to increasing its circulation. "I am invited," said Garrison in his valedictory in "The Journal and Times," "to occupy a broader field, and to engage in a higher enterprise; that field embraces the whole country—that enterprise is in behalf of the slave population." The causes of temperance and peace which he had also espoused came in also for an earnest parting word, but they had clearly declined in his regard to a place of secondary interest and importance to the subject of slavery. There were still great questions with him, but this one then was the supreme question, had, in fact, become his cause.

Before assuming his duties as editor of "The Genius" Garrison's anti-slavery views underwent a momentous change. Before going to Baltimore he discarded the popular and inoffensive doctrine of gradual emancipation and adopted in its place that of immediate emancipation. Unconditional and immediate emancipation was therefore the radical and startling doctrine which Garrison carried with him on his assumption of the duties of editor of Lundy's paper. This troubled the older reformer, who was not ready to assume responsibility for so radical a treatment of the slavery question. He, poor man, wanted peace, but he had cause soon to see that immediatism as preached by the new editor was no olive branch but a flaming sword which threatened to stir the world of property to its center, and to plunge brother and brother into deadly strife, With Quaker-like prudence he proposed, therefore, to Garrison an editorial change which would put the responsibility of each where it rightly belonged. "Thee may put thy initials to thy articles, and I will put my initials to mine, and each will bear his own burden," he said. And so it was agreed.

Such tremendous moral earnestness, as was Garrison's on the subject of slavery, could not long move about freely in a slave city like Baltimore without coming into collision with the slave power. And this is exactly what happened when "The Genius" launched itself against Francis Todd, a merchant of Newburyport, Mass., because a vessel belonging to him had taken on board at Baltimore a cargo of seventy-five slaves for the New Orleans slave market. "It is no worse," wrote Garrison in "The Genius," "to fit out piratical cruisers or to engage in the foreign slave trade than to pursue a similar trade along our coast, and the men who have the wickedness to participate therein for the purpose of keeping up wealth should be sentenced to solitary confinement for life; they are the enemies of their species—highway robbers and murderers; and their final doom will be, unless they speedily repent, to occupy the lowest depths of perdition."

There followed quickly upon this moral outburst of the young reformer an indictment of him by the grand jury of Baltimore for uttering "a gross and malicious libel on that Christian gentleman, Francis Todd, and his ship's master, Captain Nicholas Brown." Garrison was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, which together amounted to more than one hundred dollars—more money, probably, than he had ever had at any one time in his life. As he was not able to pay this sum he was detained as a prisoner during seven weeks in the Baltimore jail. During the end of that time Arthur Tappan, a merchant prince and philanthropist of New York, paid the penalty and effected the release of the guiltless prisoner. Garrison's was truly a pine-and-fagot spirit, which unjust power could neither bend nor break. The whole aroused moral nature of the man burst into flame and revolt. Within "gloomy walls close pent" he had warbled blithe as a bird of a freedom which slave judges and juries could not reach, nor iron bolts confine; while anon arose his voice, though in jail, in a song of invisible faith in his cause, of solemn gladness in his sufferings—joyously as St. Paul might have sung under similar circumstances, how

"A martyr's crown is richer than a King's.
Think it an honor with thy Lord to bleed,
And glory 'midst intensest sufferings."

Garrison's editorship of "The Genius" ended virtually with his persecution and imprisonment. After his release he determined to make his fourth venture as a journalist, and so on January 1, 1831, he began accordingly the publication of "The Liberator" in Boston. In point of size the new organ was insignificant enough—measuring but 14 x 9¼ inches. It did not seem, judging by its appearance, that its voice could ever possibly reach beyond the limits of the mean chamber where it first saw the light. The very paper on which it was printed was bought on credit, and it was set up in borrowed type. For eighteen months thereafter its brave editor, with his faithful associate, Isaac Knapp, slept on the floor of the room where it was composed and printed, toiled at the case and editorial table fourteen hours a day, and lived chiefly on bread and milk, a few cakes and a little fruit, and were, alas! "on short commons" at that. But from this poor young man, in his dingy room, there went forth a voice for freedom, for National righteousness such as had not before been heard in America. "I will be as harsh as truth," he said in the first number of "The Liberator, "and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation . . . I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch —AND I WILL BE HEARD."

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

We are frequently asked for advice as to books that should be read on certain topics, and as to what constitutes good literature. So often are we asked for such advice, that we deem it a need probably widespread among our friends, and in order to help them in the direction of good reading we have made a careful selection of standard works representative of some of the greatest authors. These books are for thinking people. They are not books for a day but for all time. We can supply the books, cloth bound, for 50 cents a volume, which includes postage. Such books make ideal holiday gifts, and if your wife, your sister, or your sweetheart, or anyone else, contemplates giving you a present, tell them you would prefer one of these books to anything else. Orders must be accompanied with cash, no accounts opened. The titles are:

Aristotle's Ethics.
Augustine, St., Confessions of.
Bacon's Essays.
Balzac's Shorter Stories.
Bronte's Jane Eyre.
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.
Chesterfield's Letters.
Darwin's Coral Reefs.
Defoe's Captain Singleton.
De Quincey's Confessions.
De Quincey's Essays.
Early Reviews of Great Writers.
Elizabethan England.
English Fairy and Folk Tales.
English Prose (Maundeville to Thackery)
Epictetus, Teaching of.
Froissart, Passages from.
Goethe, Maxims of.
Gosse's Northern Studies.
Heine in Art and Letters.
Heine, Prose writings of.
Heine's Italian Travel Sketches.
Ibsen's Pillars of Society.
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales.
Jerrold, Douglas, Papers.
Landor's Imaginary Conversations.
Lessing's Nathan the Wise.
Marcus Aurelius, Meditations of.
Mazzini's Essays.
Mill's Liberty.
Milton, Prose of.
Montaigne, Essays of.
More's Utopia.
Morris' Volsungs and Niblungs.
Pascal, Selected Thoughts of.
Plato's Republic.
Plutarch's Lives.
Poe's Tales and Essays.
Renan, Essays of.
Renan's Life of Jesus.
Renan's Marcus Aurelius.
Renan's Antichrist.
Sainte-Beuve, Essays of.
Schopenhauer.
Seneca's Morals, Selections of.
Shelley's Essays and Letters.
Sheridan's Plays.
Smith Sydney, Papers of.
Spencer's Anecdotes and Observations.
Steele and Addison, Papers of.
Swift's Prose writings.
Tacitus, The Annals of.
Wordsworth's Prose.
Lessing's Laocoon, and others' writings.

In keeping with the prose writings we have made a selection of poetry, the books being bound uniformly and selling at the same price, viz., 50 cents per volume postage paid. The titles are:

American Humorous Verse.
American Sonnets.
Ballads and Rondeaus.
Bothie (The) Clough.
Burns, Poems.
Burns, Songs.
Byron, (2 volumes).
Canadian Poems.
Chatterton.
Chaucer.
Children of the Poets.
Cowper.
Crabbe.
Early English Poetry.
Emerson.
Fairy Music.
German Ballads.
Goethe's Faust.
Goldsmith.
Greek Anthology.
Humorous Poems.
Irish Minstrelsy.
Jacobite Ballads.
Matthew Arnold.
Poe.
Shelley.
Sonnets of Europe.
Victor Hugo.
Whitman.
Whittier.

All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying in magic preservation in the pages of Books.—Thomas Carlyle.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

The Milliard of the French Sacred Orders

(From the Berlin "Vorwaerts", translated for The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.

The well known Catholic author, Jean de Bonnefon, whose intimate knowledge of papal business secrets has so often annoyed the clericals, publishes in the "Journal" an interesting article regarding the methods resorted to by the abolished sacred orders, for the purpose of defrauding the French State of the material benefits of secularization. When in 1901 the law against the sacred orders was made, there was official talk about the milliard (1000 millions) of francs by which the State treasury would be enriched through the liquidation of the congregations. Based on the tax list and on the market price of the real estate, the department of the treasury made an exact calculation and now it comes to light that the expected milliard has dwindled down to hardly eight millions in cash. How was this possible? Certainly the fact that the buildings erected and equipped by the monks and nuns for their particular purposes were not suitable for all purposes, is here of great bearing. The narrow cells, the long hallways and the large chaples cannot be readily let out on lease. Thus, for example, a cloister at Nancy, valued at 400,000 francs, was sold at auction for 28,000 francs. In another town were twelve nunaries, valued in total at 2,200,000 francs, but which brought at the sale only 140,000 francs. Surely a good many people enriched themselves in a similar manner at the time of the revolution, as buyers of the national estates.

But in order to lower the selling price the clericals have also resorted to particular means. Twenty-four bishops menaced with excommunication all buyers of monastic estates. This not alone had a bad effect upon the church members, but also upon those who were not afraid of an excommunication, but knew that it would be difficult to find lease holders or buyers for such properties. As far as the excommunication is concerned, as Bonnefon proves, it is not permissible even according to the church law. The encyclica of Pius IX of October 12th, 1869, relates to church properties only and to these, according to the reading of the concordat, the monatic estates do not belong. Certainly the liquidators could have sued the bishops for damages in the civil courts, but they ommitted to do so. Finally the congregations, by fictitious mortgages, by long leases to straw men and by similar means, have lowered the value of the liquidated estates.

In general it may be said, that the congregations have carried their fortunes to foreign parts almost unimpaired. The milliard of the congregations does exist, but it is invested in securities. Even by secularization the Vatican has been greatly benefited: the fortunes of the congregations are administered now by their respective officers in Rome. The foxy Leo XIII ordered this, for the purpose of regilding the throne of Peter in an easy manner. Some orders, including even some of the female sex, objected to this regulation, the sense of which was not clear to them. The superior and founder of the "Little Sisters of the Poor", P. le Pailleux, refused to deliver to the confidential men of the Vatican three million francs, the entire fortune of the order. He was cited to Rome and kept a prisoner of the church until he died. The "Sisters of Wisdom", in spite of their protest, were put under the protection of Cardinal Vanutelli, who bled them successively to the tune of one-and-a-half millions of francs.

The monks expelled from France, with the single exception of the, by Rome hated Oratorians, live in the most splendid financial circumstances. The Benedictines took along twenty-six millions and continue upon the Isle of Wight their reflective bibliophile existence. The Carthusians carried forty millions across the frontier and now distill their "booze" in Spain. But their property is administered in Rome by P. Herbault, a shrewd banker. The Franciscans took along ten millions, the receipts of one year. The yearly income of the Capuchins is estimated at two and a half millions. The estate of the Jesuits is in charge of P. Mertens at Rome. Every French Jesuit receives from him annually 2,000 francs. All the Jesuits have remained in France and live privately in couples in their respective counties. Also of the Assumptionists a great many have remained in France. Their manager in Rome employs twenty bookkeepers and administers an estate of 100 millions of francs. The minionaries of the immaculate conception have closed their French houses with the exception of that of Lourdes. In Lourdes they live under different aliases. This order contributes yearly to the throne of Peter one million of francs.

The greater number of the male orders have invested their fortunes in French securities, while the female orders, partly out of cautiousness, partly for the sake of revenge, have exchanged their French papers for English and Belgian ones.

Bonnefon toward the close of his article turns to the question, what will be done with the possessions of the secular clergy after the separation of State and Church? Naturally, the church communities will only be a cover for the secret organization of the church and will even give less an idea of the actual economic conditions, than the bishoprics do to-day. Already for the past twenty years the gifts to the Church have been made either personally or by means of straw-men. But, as Bonnefon shows, cosmopolitan financiers are already on the move to gather in the money of the French church for doubtful enterprises. A "Banca di Roma" presided over by a "Commander Conesto" was the first enterprise and now two Belgian companies send out prospectuses bathed in piety, promising 6 per cent. to the church communities and a yearly income equal to 12 per cent. to the priests. Also in France, new "Catholic banks", blessed by the priest and promising golden mountains, grow up like mushrooms over night. But the latest clerical bank is "The new English society for the reestablishment of the French Church budget". Among its directors are Sir Robert Herbert, formerly foreign secretary, a banker of the Chamberlain family, the Duc of Luignes, and similar decoy-ducks. The bank, like a charity-bazaar, also has a Patronage Committee of whose members some are of the French high nobility. It must be said that this enterprise is not willing to bother with trifles. It desires the participation of 15,000 people with 10,000 francs each. These 125 millions francs shall be deposited in the most prominent banks of England. A combination of insurance enterprises of all kinds is supposed to produce a yearly profit of 35 millions, to be in charge of and be divided by English attorneys and bishops.

Of course it may be seriously doubted that the French Catholics will go so far in their religious zeal, as to put the church-property in the hands of the "Catholic" speculator gang, with which only recently they have made such bad experiences.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, November 11, we received 260 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 29 out-of-town mail supscriptions to the Daily, a total of 289 subscriptions. This is just about holding the pace of the two previous weeks. Now that we have gotten the grip of things we must increase the pace steadily. Some sections are evidently making little or no effort at getting new readers. The literary agents should put all of the members to work, for it is work at which each one can do something.

Of the total subscriptions received thirteen men sent in 92 in lots of five or more as follows: D. Hochwald, Cleveland, O., 19; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 9; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 5; Wm. Rekemeyer, Gloversville, N. Y., 5; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 5; J. B. Dillon, Marion, Ind., 5; F. L. Brannich, Auburn, N. Y., 5; I. Baldelli, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz., 5; Fred Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., 5; F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 6; Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich., 6; R. Kortum, St. Louis, Mo., 9.

Sections not represented in this list of "five or more" for each week, should ascertain the reason why and endeavor to make it possible for us to put them on this roll of honor once in a while.

Prepaid subscription postal cards were bought by: Section St. Louis, Mo., $1.60; C. Starkenburg, Denver, Col., $5; J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., $4; W. J. Oberding, Goldfield, Nev., $4.50; E. Janson, Chicago, $1.50; J. Billow, Chicago, 50 cents.

We would ask every reader of the Weekly People, whose sympathies are with the Movement, if they do not consider it a duty to help the Movement along; and to all who answer yes, we would say that we know of no way in which individual help can be better given than by getting the Weekly People into the hands of new readers. To the extent that that is done the influence of the Movement spreads. Resolve then to fulfill YOUR duty by sending us at least one new reader.

Any reader sending us at one time, Weekly People subscriptions, to the amount of $2,50, will be entitled to a copy of any fifty cent book advertised by the New York Labor News Co. Here is a chance for you to get a collection of good reading matter.

Section Organizers who have not yet done so report to us at once name and address of Weekly People agent.

Let us all buckle to, and see how high we can push the list of Weekly People readers.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business is rather quiet in this department, as is to be expected immediately after an election. But now that the campaign is over it leaves the way clear for the needed work of economic organization. The workers are eager to learn about Industrial Unionism and we have the literature that explains it thoroughly. Let us go to work then along this line.

The important orders for the week ending November 11 were: Section San Francisco, 200 I. W. W. Address pamphlets. B. H. Williams, General Organizer, 100 I. W. W. pamphlets; Sixteenth A. D., New York, $2.31 worth of pamphlets; H. Warlett, Newark, N. J., $230 worth of pamphlets and leaflets; S. B. Cowles, Sand Lake, Mich., seventeen I. W. W. pamphlets; Section Allegheny County, Pa., $6.15 for cloth-bound books; J. Billow, two copies "Woman," by Bebel; T. Wolfe, Concord, N. H., thirty-three pamphlets and a copy of "Ancient History"; J. E. Carlson, Preston, Wash., four of the Sue books; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., one "History of Civilization"; Albert Wang, Superior, Wis., one "Capital," and one "Revolution and Counter Revolution"; M. E. Kleiminger, Chicago, $1.58 worth of books, etc.; Cleveland Labor News Co., $2.00 worth of merchandise; P. E. Mahoney, one "Gold Sickle"; H. A. Santee, Sue books, $1.00; Section Detroit and the Sixteenth A. D., New York, orders for printing. F. H. Brune, Brooklyn bought $11.03 worth of books; the Karl Marx Club, New York, twenty-five emblem buttons.

Orders are coming in for the I. W. W. convention proceedings in book form. This will be an important work, and every constituency sending delegates to the next national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World should have a copy of the proceedings of the first convention. Send in your orders, $1.50 cloth-bound, $1.00 in paper covers.

Note advertisement "Classical Literature" in another column, and see if you do not want some of the good books listed there.

Get to work and keep this department busy.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE AND NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

Baltimore, Md.:
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
Cleveland, Ohio:
Fred Brown, 193 Columbus street.
Cincinnati, Ohio:
Robert Thumann, 1641 Sycamore street.
Hartford, Conn.:
Fred Fellerman, 2 State street.
Jamestown, N. Y.:
O. Beldner, Buffalo and Davis streets.
Jersey City, N. J.:
C. J. Wolf, 19 Greenville avenue.
Kalamazoo, Mich.:
A. Louwet, 604 Village street.
Los Angeles, Cal.:
Louis C. Haller, 205½ S. Main street, Room 9.
Lynn, Mass.:
Richard Murphy, 6 High street.
Meriden, Conn.:
M. B. Seaman, 72½ E. Main street.
Minneapolis, Minn.:
J. W. Johnson, 222 Nicolet ave. Room 3
Newark, N. J.
Gustave A. Johnson, 153 First street
Pawtucket, R. I.:
Thos. Herrick, 458 Lonsdale ave.
Peoria, Ill.:
F. Lichtsinn, 301 Arago street.
Philadelphia, Pa.:
J. Erwin, 1604 W. Tioga street.
Providence, R. I.:
Everett I. Bowers, 36 Cass street.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Chas. A. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, S.
Robert T. Wetzel, 67 Mt. Vernon avenue, rear.
Salem, Mass.:
T. L. Brennan, 4 Warren street.
St. Louis, Mo.:
Robert Kortum, 827 Chambers street.
Syracuse, N. Y.:
James Trainor, 14 Myers Block.
Tacoma, Wash.:
Chas. Martin, 3814 So. L street.
Worcester, Mass.:
W. J. Hoar, 2 Maple street.
Winona, Minn.:
G. W. Campbell, 222 Chestunt stheet.
Richmond, Va.:
J. E. Madison, 801 Nicholas street.
Lawrence, Mass.:
Frank Worster, 218 Hight street.
Paterson, N. J.:
H. Galatian, 474 Union ave.

THE SAILORS' UNION

(Continued from page 1.)

have the privilege to get up in a meeting and speak in behalf of his fellow-workingman and the slavery that exists at present. Then the parrot talk of the past would die out, and modern conditions would be dwelt with to a greater extent. If a sailor attempts to create dissatisfaction in the union, in regards to the modern slavery, and calls upon the membership to stand together solidly, he is immediately attacked by the fakir with "How dare that scab criticize or find fault with this union when it has done so much fighting in the past?"; and he runs the risk of having his head damaged as a result of his hardihood.

The main object of the misleaders in the Sailors' Union is to keep the sailors contented and not kick too much, and be good union men by wearing "union made" goods and smoke "union made" cigars and drink "union" beer.

I will now state the "enormous wages" sailors receive for their toil. On the coast, the wages are forty dollars per month on sail vessels; forty-five for steamers; thirty-five for vessels trading to the Hawaiian Islands, and twenty-five for Australian traders. Sailors must load and discharge all cargoes. One man receives forty dollars per month and another twenty-five for doing the same kind of work.

I will now give Furuseth's "good" record. During the lumbermens' strike at the Fort Bragg lumber mill, the Murray and Ready Employment Bureau and Scab-Furnishing Co., put about fifty men on board the steamer "National City," bound for Fort Bragg, for the purpose of taking the strikers' places. The sailors employed on the "National City" immediately quit work; they refused to be used for the purpose of transporting scabs. Furuseth immediately took the trouble to hunt up a new crew. He scoured all the boarding houses till he managed to gather a crew for the purpose of taking the strike-breakers to Fort Bragg. He said that we had an agreement with the ship owners, and we should live up to it; that the sailors had done enough fighting for others, and that it was about time to do something for themselves. Thus Furuseth joined hands with Ready, the strike-breaker.

If Andrew Furuseth goes to Washington it does not signify that he has passed or repealed any law whatsoever; but that such a law is simply a gift of capitalist legislation; and, furthermore, while he is so interested in exercising political influence, why does he condemn direct political action by the union?

The Sailors' Union has a pamphlet with the head-line "Seamen, Know Your Rights." This pamphlet contains the Seamens' laws; and I dare say that none of these laws which are beneficial to the seamen are enforced by the union. Do they then expect the individual or the ship owners to enforce them? The U. S. laws in behalf of seamen are neither enforced by the government nor by the so-called Sailors' Union; and, therefore, they remain a mockery.

Does the sailor pay his seventy-five cents per month dues for protection or does he do it for fighting the battle of labor individually? It seems to be neither one nor the other, but simply paying dues to keep himself in the Job Trust. Wherever a seaman reports anything concerning the deprivation of his rights on board a vessel, he gets the encouraging answer: "What has the Union to do with such troubles? Go to a lawyer, or report it to the United States Commissioner."

The Sailors' Union, by allowing its members to deny their rights and compromise to such an extent with the employer, is encouraging scabbing pure and simple. A sailor is entitled to seventy-six square feet of space for sleeping accommodations, which is a rat hole compared to what a man ought to have, and there are vessels on this coast which have more men in the forecastle than they are certified for. The schooner "Susie M. Plumber" is one of them. In San Pedro I made a protest to the union agent about its forecastle having six men living in it while it is certified for four only. The usual answer was forthcoming: "The union has nothing to do with that; it is the men's own look out,"—the same as to say the men on board did it for pleasure. Whenever a sailor brings any complaint to the officers of the union, he is always met with jeers and he is ordinarily told that he is "a crank" and "a growler," and that the master of the vessel he is on is "a good man," etc.

It often happens that an employe gets discharged for upholding the union rules, receiving absolutely no protection from the union; but if, on the contrary, an employe violates a trifling rule, he is immediately fined about $5. If I were to go into details in this matter, it would take a whole newspaper, but I will omit that and deal with some trouble which stirred the union up a great deal in Honolulu.

William Boughton, employed on the barque "St. Catharine" was unjustly cast ashore by a policeman on the captain's or master's order, on October 7, at Hillo, one of the shipping ports of the Hawaiian Islands. The man was also put in irons. The whole affair was a violation of the United States Marine Laws, as William Boughton was hired in San Francisco to go to Hillo and return. Under such circumstances the master must give a month's wages and passage money back to the home port if he wishes to discharge any one. Comrade William Boughton refused to sign clear, and came to Honolulu to report the matter to the union agent, and the first answer he got was: "Why didn't you take your money and sign clear?" The case was brought before the meeting on October 16, and I spoke in defence of Boughton, and moved that the master of the "St. Catherine" be notified to re-employ Boughton or withdraw the crew from the vessel, which was seconded and everything went smoothly till the agent, Charles Coldin, protested that we shouldn't go into trouble for one man, and said that I was ridiculous in wanting to tie up the vessel. I then stated that the treacherous act of the master of the "St. Catherine" was not an attack on one man but an attack on the whole of the Sailors' Union, and laid the fact plainly before them that an injury to one was an injury to all. By the mere protest of that contemptible stool-pigeon, the agent, William Boughton was denied all protection.

The union agent was on to me, and before the next meeting he had prepared a picked gang of hoodlums and brutes to be his tools in order to check me. The case of Boughton was again brought up and the agent had the brass to declare that Comrade Boughton ought to be expelled because "he is getting old and not able to compete with a young able-bodied man" ! ! ! I then criticized him bitterly on his remarks, and showed him before the members that he was running the union for the purpose of providing young men for the capitalist, and helping to throw down the old men into the gutter to rot. After severe criticism and debate, I completely silenced my opponents and overthrew them. Under "good and welfare," I took the floor and began to discuss the labor question. In my address, I also brought home to the members present that their purpose in joining the union should be to fight the ship owners, and not merely to provide themselves with work; that they should stand together more solidly. I drove home the nail and clinched it firmly by laying the bare fact before them of how little protection they really got from one another. I also made it plain to them that when any of our fellow members was deprived of his rights, it has often happened that such comrades fought for their rights individually and won, when the union denied them any and all assistance; that the union by acting as it did, simply disgraced itself and its members. I was howled down a few times, but I received the encouragement of "Let him talk," "He's all right," and I concluded by showing them how strikes are defeated, and ended up by giving some sound union principles. In all my address I didn't mention a word of politics of any sort, but confined myself to labor economics pure and simple.

After I sat down, the agent took the floor and began to accuse me of talking Socialism, and dealt in some barefaced slanders. He also asked how I dared to criticize the union when it had done so much fighting in the past. He stated that I should be expelled and furthermore uttered the slander that I first joined the union because I had to, and was making a good living out of it.

His cue was, as is usual with the fakirs, howl about the past while avoiding the present. It is about time for sailors to wake up, and try to prevent and abolish such fakirism.

After Coldin got through I again took the floor to refute his slander, but I was objected to by him and his picked lackeys or tools. I then asked some of them to speak and answer my arguments, but none of them dared face me. I then proceeded to answer the slanders. In order to prevent me from doing so, the agent began to scream and howl like a maniac, loud enough to be heard for several blocks. I then called him a cur and a coward and told him before the meeting that he was afraid to let me answer him. The noise continued till it created a panic in the hall, and had it not been for a few protectors, I would certainly have gotten a terrible beating. I was called the worst of vulgar names and a scab.

The next night I went to the union hall and was sitting there writing. The agent soon came in, and was asked about the racket of the previous night. He began to say that "some damned fool came there to talk nonsense," and slung some more mud. I then looked up and told him that with all his smartness none of them had the courage or the intelligence to answer me. At this he flew into a rage and sprang at me. In the next few minutes he got quite a beating. I then proved him a cur, a stool-pigeon, a scab, and that he was there to betray the sailors. He had expected the members present to assist him, but he made a big mistake. He then called a comrade on the quiet, and told him to go and call "his gang." But the man jeered him, saying that he (the agent) couldn't lick me, and he had to get some one else to do it. I was then warned to look out for myself.

About two hours later, sure enough, I encountered the picked gang, and was assailed by the stoutest one. It didn't take me long to finish him, but if I hadn't retreated, the whole gang would have finished me. In my retreat, I took the wrong coat, as both of us had thrown ours off, and in this way my union book fell into the hands of the agent, who refused to return it to me. Now their purpose is to expel me from the union. My book is taken away without legal cause, and without charges being filed against me. All this proves that the Sailors' Union is not a workingman's union, but a union to keep the sailors in defeat, especially when a member who upholds the rights of seamen is called a scab and answered with blows.

Let them expel all they want, for that will not down me in the least, but give me more encouragement. I hope the day is near when such types of organized scabbery will be overthrown, and the sailors will have a SAILORS' UNION which will give the past a rest, and deal with present conditions. I further hope that William Boughton will avenge the injustice done him, and give the organized scabbery an example of the sailors' staunchness.

Henry Louis Borini, 749. Member of
The Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
Honolulu, October 21.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

Workers' Organization, and Its "Progressive" Executive Board.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—A few months ago I wrote an article for the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. The editor, who is also international secretary-treasurer, Mr. Chas. Baustian, had promised some time previously that he would publish an article from me relating to the Chicago Industrial Convention, but he has failed to do so up to the present date. Inquiries from me have only resulted in various excuses on his part. Neither have I been able to have him return the same to me. The reason Mr. Baustian does not want to publish the article is very plain, so he need not go about the matter in such an ashamed way.

About five years ago Charley Baustian was international secretary-treasurer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union at a very small salary. At the close of his term he and the members of the International Executive Board issued a manifesto in which they denounced the A. F. of L. as a capitalist organization and advised the members to affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Since January last Charley has been international secretary-treasurer of the C. W. W. I. U. again and he has made a decided change of front. He is drawing a larger salary than formerly and consequently is worshiping at the sacred shrine of Samuel Gompers in order to hold his job more securely.

Nothing can be published in the Journal that can be construed in any way as reflecting on the A. F. of L. The word Socialism is hardly ever mentioned. Surely it smacks a great deal of the censorship of the Civic Federation Educational Bureau.

Another reason why they don't like the word jurisdiction mentioned in their office is that the international organizer, Wm. McPherson, who is Charley's man, Friday, was a delegate for the C. W. W. I. U. at the A. F. of L. convention in Boston two years ago, and there voted in the affirmative to receive the report of a committe which recommended that the Brotherhood of Painters be given jurisdiction over all carriage and wagon painters. If that was not betraying his trust I don't know what to call it. Of course, the word justification should never be mentioned in his presence.

Another old acquaintance is serving on the International Board of Appeals: "Yours Truly, Peter Damm." Oh, yes, the international organization is very progressive. That is the reason the organizer has not been on the road probably. But I dare say for want of money in the treasury. Therefore, it is no wonder that the organization is only a shadow of its former self.

The enclosed article has the same contents as the original one only there are a few more additional facts in the same.

Wagon Maker.

[Enclosed Article.]

Mr. Editor:

After reading quite a number of articles in the Journal I find that the main obstacle that is obstructing the progress of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union is very lightly touched upon. It is the jurisdiction fight that other national unions are waging against our international organization, in particular the Brotherhoods of Painters and Blacksmiths, that I refer to.

The C. W. W. I. Union was given entire jurisdiction over the different branches which constitute the carriage and wagon industry, when chartered by the A. F. of L., which means that they were an industrial body. As soon as the organization became strong enough to gain control of some of the shops in the large manufacturing centers the jurisdiction claims began; the Brotherhoods of Painters and Blacksmiths claiming that as they were prior chartered by the A. F. of L. as trade autonomous bodies, the C. W. W. I. U. was encroaching on their field of organization.

The matter was brought before the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. and by them referred to the comnig annual convention of the A. F. of L. The controversy has been before the different A. F. of L. conventions year after year, with always the same result that the Brotherhoods of Painters and Blacksmiths are given jurisdiction over all carriage and wagon painters and blacksmiths. The A. F. of L. Executive has threatened the international organization time and again that they would revoke the charter if they did not submit to their mandates. But for the sake of the per capita tax the C. W. W. I. U. is still tolerated in the fold of the A. F. of L. In the meantime the brotherhoods are given every kind of encouragement to make war on the C. W. W. I. U. by the officials of the A. F. of L.

Now, I ask of the members, how long is this state of affairs going to be permitted to continue? This matter has cost the organization a great deal of time and money, which could have been used for a better purpose instead of barking at the moon. The loss of members by the organization on this account is quite considerable. The most of our craftsmen that withdrew were so confused by the never ending jurisdiction squabble that they really did not know to which organization they should belong. Such is the situation as it exists to-day.

The members are told the same old story of how the jurisdiction fight is going to be settled in the always coming convention of the A. F. of L. There is no use of beating around the bush, those members of the C. W. W. I. U. that are somewhat informed on the labor movement know that the A. F. of L. is founded on trade autonomy and therefore will not decide or give judgment in favor of an industrial organization; in fact, it has repeatedly declared itself utterly opposed to an industrial form organization.

What benefit the C. W. W. I. U. has ever derived from the A. F. of L. I leave to the members to decide. Of course, there are a few of our delegates that sit in the Central Councils and occasionally plead for financial aid for some strikers, but otherwise always only join in the chorus. They are the leading ones in our organization that advocate loyalty to the A. F. of L.

Fellow craftsmen: the time has arrived when C. W. W. I. U. should take a determined and final stand against the A. F. of L. Therefore, I appeal to the members of the C. W. W. I. U. to affiliate with that rising organization that recognizes the class struggle and is built on the industrial form of unionism which meets the requirements of our times, whose motto is "Labor is Entitled to All It Produces"—the Industrial Workers of the World.

Wagon Worker.

INDIAN SLAVERY

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS IN MILLS EQUAL THOSE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

There is beginning an important agitation in Lancashire which may interest American readers who are engaged directly or indirectly in the Indian trade. The working conditions in Bombay yarn spinning mills have long been known to be atrocious, but so sensitive is British opinion to the cry of interested motives, that nothing has been done. Lancashire knew all about it, but Lanacshire agitation in the matter is suspected. But matters have gone on from bad to worse. Hitherto the hours of daylight have placed a natural limit on the tyranny. But with the introduction of the electric light in the mills, this protecting barrier was removed. Twelve hours a day were extended to fifteen hours, until even Indian opinion was aroused, and avarice took alarm lest cupidity should defeat itself.

The agitation started in India and came prominently before the public through the Times of India, which in September published an article revealing the conditions of the Bombay spinning mills, long known to be bad, as something worse than scandalous. The article was the more convincing because it was couched in the most moderate terms. The policy of an immediate reform to the limited extent of a reduction from fifteen hours to only twelve hours a day has been formally recommended by the Mill-owners' Association, not so much from motives of humanity—although it is always possible that these have their value—but from a sentiment of precaution lest English, and more especially Manchester, opinion should be roused. The result of this might be an ultimate imposition of restrictions beyond what the most fervent of Indian reformers would welcome.

The case for reform could not be more clearly put than it was by Mr. Bomanji Linshaw Petit in his speech to the mill-owners of Bombay on September 11, and though the cynical may smile at his rather obvious revelation of motive, they could hardly better the cogency of his argument. "Let my friends here take this warning, that if they of their own accord do not choose to leave off this system, Manchester agitation will come like a bolt from the blue; and it is notorious that if once these people rouse themselves in the matter, they will move heaven and earth to force the hands of the government to introduce a new piece of legislation and then perhaps you may not be sure that the working hours would not be curtailed to ten hours a day; and for that, gentlemen, you will only have to thank yourselves."

But the long hours of adult operatives are still a less evil than the shocking conditions under which children are employed in the Bombay mills. The law itself is lenient enough. The age of fourteen years is taken as the limit of childhood, after which the boy becomes an adult man. No child under nine years can be employed in the factory, but after that period he may be employed as much as seven hours a day. But these laws, such as they are, are systematically broken among a population who have not yet learned to look upon the government or a government inspector as willing or powerful enough to protect them against the rapacity of their employers. Stories are quoted at length of wholesale evasions in this respect, which the inspector, for want of evidence, is often powerless to prevent. An inspector would see little brown legs whisking round corners, but except when he could catch them he had nothing to go upon. On one occasion an inspector found a pile of small humanity hidden under sacking in a dark recess. The conditions are the worst possible from a sanitary point of view, and no attempt is made to secure the ventilation that is more necessary in a tropical climate than our own.

Armed witn this unimpeachable source of authority, the Manchester press has been collecting Lancashire opinion and also such confirmatory evidence as is available at home. The result has been a remarkable revelation. Many merchants connected with the Indian trade have been aware of thes scandals, but could see no remedy. However, the present publicity will probably prove Mr. Petit to be right. A movement has been started which will act powerfully upon Parliament, and ultimately on the Indian Office. It is pleasant to note, too, that the movement originated not with employers and spinners whom naturally the removal of unfair competition would profit in the first instance. It is the operatives themselves, who have begun this important agitation.

An outside spectator may take a curious interest in observing the mixture of moral and commercial motives yhich underlie this as they have underlain other crusades. But he should retain his sneer until he has examined the course of the agitation. It is true that the efforts to free the Bombay operative from oppression will also give a commercial advantage in Indian markets to the product of Lancashire looms and spinning frames. But it is only just to remark, at the same time, that these conditions have long existed, and have been well known in Lancashire, and yet she has not come forward until the initiative came from India herself. A second point is that the masters have not led the present movement, but have followed it. Thirdly, it is clear that the same trade union leaders who are conducting this campaign have never ceased protesting against the conditions of Chinese labor in the Transvaal, where obviously, they had no special interest. D. in New York Evening Post.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Come forth from the valley, come forth from the hill,
Come forth from the workshop, the mine and the mill,
From pleasure or slumber, from study or play,
Come forth in your myriads to aid us to-day:
There's a word to be spoken, a deed to be done,
A truth to be uttered, a cause to be won.
Come forth in your myriads! Come forth every one!

—MACKAY.

THE SPEEDING WAVES OF THE REVOLUTION.

George, Bryan and now Hearst—these are three men whose names mark the three latest successive waves of the oncoming Revolution. As individuals, they are passing entities, products, rather than producers, of the several waves that brought them to the surface. These three successive periods are not disconnected events: they are sequences.

Nineteen years ago the so-called Henry George Movement burst forth. It burst forth in the metropolis of the nation, right here in New York. George, at that time, pulsated to the Revolution. It was that spark that lighted the torch that he raised, it was that chord that responded. The class of the Usurper scented danger instinctively. Significant is the circumstance that Tammany, then nineteen years closer than it was in this year's campaign to its Tweed days, stepped forward and was acclaimed as the "Saviour of Society." Republican capitalists of "speakable" records tumbled over one anothers' heels in the support of the Tammany candidate. George was defeated. "The Hydra-headed monster is slain!" thus ran the confident song of triumph of Usurpation.

Not ten years had passed when the "Hydra-headed monster" leaped up anew, this time in the West. It was the notes of the George Movement adapted to a wider orchestra. Bryan became its incarnation. Like a Silurian sea it inundated the western plains, beat high against the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, and its deep bass echoes resounded in the caverns of the shops, the mills and the double-decker tenements of the industrial East. Bryan also succumbed; and again rose the strident song of triumph from the throat of Usurpation. Whittier's "Laus Deo" was reproduced editorially by the capitalist press. "Revolution is slain!" was the fatuous exclamation, confidently shouted.

It did not, after that, take nine years for the gathering of the third wave. The Hearst wave, now upon the land, is, by its quality and quantity, the waves that preceded it, enlarged and improved. The "Hydra-headed monster," "slain" twice before, re-rose. The stupor into which Usurpation is now thrown may be gauged by some of its pre-election sallies and by the ominous silence that has followed election day from that quarter.

The Hearst wave also will recede. It shares with its two predecessors the fatal weakness of its economics not being abreast of its aspirations. But wide of the truth would he fall who were to judge it only by its figure-head, or by the characters that it has brought to the surface. The slur "George and his cart-tail orators" cast at the Movement of 1886, reappeared against the Movement of nine years ago in the developed form of "Debs and his hobos." That was a decided improvement. The slur—"Socialism!"—at this year's Movement marks the trend of the development in the public mind with infinitely more clearness. The vague idea, implied in the "cart-tail orators," becomes concrete in the term "hobos"—the workingman—, until "practice and theory," as it were, stands out in the concept "Socialism."

Wave is thus succeeding wave at shorter intervals. The billows of 1905 are incomparably fiercer than those of 1886. It is not Socialist votes that swell these waves. It is Socialist systematic and unflinching agitation, education and organization. As wave succeeds wave, and wears away, but is ever leaving Usurpation less time to recover its breath from the deluge, an ever larger and more solid sediment is left behind—the solid soil for a New World from which, as from a new geologic stratum, a superior social breed can spring up.

The Age of Man is at hand: the Age of the Saurian is passing away. The soil of the early Eocene social system, with its baboon-like fauna of the Capitalist Class, is sinking under, and the alluvial deposits are emerging above the flood for the Socialist Republic, the Republic of Labor.

CREATING NATURE.

When the committee of wives, sisters and daughters of the hungry unemployed in London applied to Lord Balfour for redress, the best they could draw from the lips of the Prime Minister of the Empire was a statement to the effect that, as things were, they were natural. Upon this utterance we should be prepared to see the colleges endowed by our millionaires to enter the "Capitalist" as a new genus in the category of animals, and endow a new professor to lecture upon that special department of Natural History. No series of lectures could be more thrilling.

The professor of the Natural History of the Capitalist should have parallel tables, one showing the gradual evolution of man through the several geologic periods, and the accompanying revolutions that mark each epoch; the other table showing the development of the capitalist, together with the revolutions that accompany each stage of his development. It would then appear that the present animal "Hungry and Unemployed Workingman" and the present animal "Capitalist" descend from a common stock, the "Self-employing" animal; that then a volcanic eruption took place by which one set of "Self-employers" confiscated the land and all other property from the other set; that thereupon appeared the dispossessed and former "Self-employer" in the evoluted form of a new animal, "Workingman," and the dispossessing "Self-employer" in the evoluted form of a baby "Capitalist." The lecturer will then proceed to trace the succession of geological revolutions among the newly evoluted "Capitalists;" how sets of them turned against other sets and by a series of manoeuvres continued the process of confiscation, thereby increasing the numbers of the Workingmen, and decreasing the number of the Capitalists, while rendering these ever richer and more powerful, until popular famine developed into a social institution hand in hand with the "national wealth" of the animal "Capitalist."

Up to this point our endowed professor would have easy sailing; from there on his difficulties would begin to gather. Nature has a way of never stopping. Our professor would find himself confronted with the alternative of either being true to Nature, and, continuing the evolutionary process, show the inevitableness of the approaching geological revolution, when the animal Workingman, having become a vast and enlightened class, proceeded to organize himself into a curious form called the Industrial Workers of the World, with which it got ready to turn the tables on the animal "Capitalist," and to resume possession, and abolish famine; our professor would have to do that or—would have to take the Balfour tip, and improvise a new Nature: a Nature that would stand stock-still: a Nature that, having developed to animal "Capitalist," found its forces exhausted and rested for all time to contemplate its perfected work.

No doubt the Capitalist Class will be equal to the undertaking. There is nothing too absurd or too cruel for "powers that be" to scheme in the effort to perpetuate themselves. But neither are there any failures more pathetically sublime than the failures that accompany such preposterous efforts. Such will be the Balfourian attempt to create a new Nature.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW".

The move of William Randolph Hearst to institute a legal contest for a recount of the ballots deserves and receives our applause. The sympathy which his move has evoked and the support it has enlisted from influential quarters opposed to him deserves praise and admiration. Nevertheless, all the good in these manifestations could not outweigh the injury that would be done if the furore of emotion and rightful indignation were to overshadow, to the point of concealing, the leading lesson that the contest points its index finger at. That lesson is that "equality before the law" is a fiction in capitalist society: the Working Class enjoys no such equality with the Capitalist Class.

Daily experience teaches that Justice is measured by gold. As in the feudal courts of old, so in the capitalist courts of to-day, the contest is carried on with weapons. Knights, entitled to equal arms, enjoyed equality; the serf, whose only allowable weapon was a stick, stood no chance against the lord, armed cap-a-pie. To-day, the weapon has changed: it is no longer the battle-axe and spear: it is the purse: the longest purse must win to-day: equality exists only among equal purses; the purse of the Working Class is zero: it has not even enough to enter the lists with. Feudal justice, being more primitive, did not conceal the fact of the inequality of the classes in its courts: capitalist justice, being more refined in hypocrisy, pretends the opposite: it sets up the legal principle of "equality before the law": it ignores the fact and raises a fiction in its stead. Like standing matter in a paper, which is usually overlooked, daily experience often is left unprofited by. It so happens with the daily experience concerning the inequality of Labor and Capital before the Law. It takes exceptional experience to pound the lesson home. Such an exceptional experience the Hearst legal contest for a recount is now furnishing.

Imagine a political uprising of the Working Class, with workingmen and no millionaires for candidates. Imagine such an uprising to have swamped the ballot-box, as the Hearst Movement undoubtedly did in this city. Imagine, further, that the Tammany, ably seconded by the Republican election officials, had, as they undoubtedly would, indulged in the several manoeuvres of criminal chicanery against that political Labor uprising, that they indulged in against Hearst, and counted out the Labor ticket. Imagine that, and what would have been the result? Why, impotent submission. Why? For lack of the weapon—MONEY—to contest the election. For such a contest large funds are requisite, and the large fund is needed on the spot. It will not do, in such cases, to wait for the slow process of gathering nickels. The requisite funds must be available instanter. Wholly leaving aside the theoretical class hostility of the capitalist courts, lawyers, good ones, have to be hired, and their retainers cannot be small; affidavits must be gathered; in short, a large corps of men must be instantly organized and put to work, and they cannot live on wind. The indignation at the wrong done to the Labor ticket would vent itself in a few indignation mass meetings, perhaps in some riotous demonstrations also; but, as far as a legal contest is concerned, there would have been none of it. There could have been none. The legal fiction of "equality before the law" would have gone to pieces before tested. The fact of the inequality barred the path even to entrance into the court.

Thus would things have stood in the event of a political outrage perpetrated upon a purely Working Class uprising at the ballot-box. How stand things now, however, with millionaire candidates as the intended victims? The following is the array of counsel in charge of the Hearst contest—William M. Ivins; the firm of Lord, Day and Lord, which will be represented by Henry De Forest Baldwin, one of its members; ex-Judge John F. Dillon; ex-Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler; Julius Henry Cohen, who was Mr. Jerome's adviser during the campaign; and Edward B. Whitney. Within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, and so as to bar the political criminals from further crimes, a peremptory court order was obtained compelling the Tammany Police Commissioner McAdoo to remove all the ballot boxes from the police stations in Great New York to the safer quarters of the Bureau of Elections; within six hours after the issuing of the order, the ballot-boxes, 6,000 of them, began to be piled up at the Bureau of Elections; within twenty-four hours after the fraudulent announcement of the election returns, a score or so of Tammany and Republican election officials are behind the bars under charges, while the rest are hiding or seeking to escape. In short, within thirty-six hours after the closing of the polls, the bull has been seized and is held firmly by the horns—an impossible achievement without plenty of cash ready at hand, and infinitely more available as fast as wanted.

Equality, Justice, Right—these are not balloons in the air. They are statues on the granite pedestal of material power. Where the pedestal of material power is, there the statue can be reared. Where the pedestal is wanting, the statue has nothing to stand upon. There is no equality before the law for the workingman. The workingman has not the foundation of wealth upon which to plant his rights in capitalist society; he is stripped of the only weapon—a long purse—for a "fair fight and no favors" in the capitalist lists—the modern courts.

This is a lesson that not all the joy at the mammoth size of what Hearstism is a symptom of, and not all the further joy at the prospective conviction of the Tammany and their equally unspeakable Republican heelers should be allowed to overshadow. To miss this lesson would be to forfeit all the other good things that are in Hearstism.

REVOLUTION! SOCIALISM!! ANARCHY!!! ETC!!!

The conduct of certain capitalists towards President Robbins of the Armour Car Lines, who is being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning railroad rebates and other practices of that nature, may yet lead to serious consequences. President Robbins refuses to answer certain questions. In doing so the gentleman merely avails himself of the rights with which he is clothed by the laws of capitalism. Edmund Burke, the talented champion of capitalist society and methods, said: "The laws of commerce (meaning capitalism) are the laws of Nature. The laws of Nature are the laws of God." In short, the laws of Capitalism are the laws of God. And yet, what is this we are seeing? Nothing short of rebellion against the "laws of God," and from what sources! "This plea of impotence and impudence," some capitalist concerns are crying out, "can not be tolerated"! These outcriers go even further, and declare the conduct of the Armours "an iniquitous compact to extort from some shippers the last possible cent, and to favor certain insiders." And the rebels against the "laws of God" even go the length of threatening "redress from Congress." That the heavens do not fall at the sound of such heresy is a matter of wonder. There is hardly a "law of God" that these several outcriers do not blasphemously fly in the face of.

It is one of the "laws of God" that he shall take who can and he shall hold who has the power. Shiftless workingmen, class-against-class-nagging Socialists, pestiferous revolutionists and disrupters of social order claim that such a "law" is the devil's law, "buccaneers log-book" statute, etc.; they make the wild assertion that economic power in the hands of a few enables these to extort from the workingman the wealth that he creates. Fudge! He who is thrifty, clever and industrious can always work himself up to the top of the ladder. This is another "law of God." But what will become of the "laws of God" if from among its very high-priests such language begins to go out as that the Armours are "extorting the last possible cent" from them? If the above referred to pack of Socialist workingmen hear such words, are they not likely to gather comfort for their heresy arguing that, if even big capitalists are impotent to prevent extortion from still bigger capitalists, how can the penniless wage-slave brace up against extortion from the big and bigger capitalists combined?

Again, it is a "law of God" that to look to Government for redress is a mark of shiftlessness. Government interference to prevent extortion is paternalism. The "incentive to work," the "fibre of individuality"—all that would go to the damnation bow-wows. So runs the "law of God"; it is thundered from every pulpit of capital; it is proved by every professional servant at the altars of capitalism. But what will become of that "law of God" if its very high-priests begin to yell "Congress!"? Will not those unspeakable Socialist workingmen prick up their ears and say: "Hark! That 'law of God' is a one-sided law. It is meant to be binding upon us only; the other fellows are not bound by it!"?

Things are at sixes and sevens. Old "laws of God" are crumbling. The "pillars of civilization" are caving in. Woe is us—Revolution! Socialism!! Anarchism!!!

Says a contemporary:

"Husbands out of work and starving wives and children! A deputation of women call on Premier Balfour and talk about bloodshed! What is the matter with London? Immense crowds singing 'The Marseillaise' in the streets. They are suggesting the starting of industries at public expense for the employment of the poor and needy. They are talking of a revolution to exceed in bloodshed that in Russia. There is something radically wrong with the government of our cousin across the sea, if these reports are not exaggerated. To hear the masses in the world's most populous city clamoring for bread at a time when this and many other nations are passing through an era of remarkable prosperity is remarkable, and presents a phase of industrial economy that must be solved by the government in power, which, at the moment confesses its inability to alleviate the unusual conditions."

This is the penalty of Capitalism. The prospects are that in 1907 or 1908 a panic will occur in this country that will throw eight or ten million men out of employment. Rockefeller so predicts.

"The United American Societies" have just woke up. Long after the need of foreign markets for "our" surplus products compelled "us" to become a world power, via the Spanish-American war, the Chinese-Boxer suppression by the Powers, the Russo-Japanese war, etc., etc., they quote Washington's farewell address against "foreign entanglements" to gratify their Anti-Anglophobia. They had better return to their emulation of Rip Van Winkle, and wake up properly.

Now that we have attended to the political side of our movement, let us attend to the economic side. On with the I. W. W.!

Don't fight capitalism one day in the year and uphold it on the other 364 days. Join the union of your CLASS—the I. W. W.

THE MILLING BAKERY

Machine-Saving Machine Which Takes Wheat From Berry to Baked Loaf.

A London baker has invented a bread-making machine which converts wheat into bread without the aid of a hand, thereby effecting a saving which permits of the reduction of the price of a 10-cent loaf to 6 cents. The London Daily Mail, from which the facts are taken, reports that a large milling bakery, with a capacity of 300,000 pounds of bread per day, is now under construction. If the invention continues to duplicate its alleged success on this large scale, it will undoubtedly effect a great revolution in the bread-making industry.

Bread at 6 cents per loaf, instead of about 10c., it is claimed will be the probable result of the bread-making machine which is now on trial in London. London alone consumes 6,000,000 pounds of bread a day. Simply stated, the invention is a series of ingenious machines which convert wheat into loaves ready for delivery without human aid, and at a rate that puts other means of production out of the field.

It is not only a labor and time saving invention—it might also be called a machine-saving machine, so greatly does it simplify the proces of bread making. For instance, at present the miller grinds his wheat perhaps as many as fifteen times to obtain the best flour. By the new method the wheat is ground only once. This grinding gives three products—flour, middlings, and bran. The foremost is conducted to the bin, the bran is mechanically carried and automatically weighed into sacks, while the middlings pass into tepid water, by which all the floury part is washed out. This water impregnated with nutritive material, flows into the kneading pan, in which the dough is automatically produced. The dough is left to rise for one hour and a half or two hours, is then shaped into loaves, and forty minutes later an electric carrier delivers the hot bread to the throbbing motor cars that wait to carry it through London.

The bakery where these wonders are worked is in Upper Thames street, London, E. C., and is owned by Mr. Apostoloff. Two years ago his takings amounted to 83 cents per week. To-day his new methods enable him to turn out 11,000 half-quartern loaves, and 8,000 fancy Vienna bread and rolls from his factory every day. And this is only the beginning. He is now building what will be the largest bread factory in London. It is to have 400 ovens, and it is calculated that it will be capable of producing 300,000 pounds of bread a day. An additional economical result claimed for the process is that perfectly sweet white bread is produced from English wheat alone. It is a well-known fact that bakers will not venture to make bread from English wheat flour unless mixed with the best foreign flour. This change of method alone secures a saving for the Apostoloff system of from 97 cents to $1.46 on each sack of flour. To this increase in milling products—constituting the main source of commercial profit—must be added the profit at present made by the middleman, as well as the cost of transport, with its consequent waste in handling, and both profits are secured by the milling bakery.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

The subject of industrial insurance interests workingmen. It is they who pay millions in weekly premiums, at rates double that of "ordinaryy" policy holders. It is they who enrich the company through lapsed policies; that is, by paying for insurance that yields no cash returns. It is they who have a mortality rate almost twice as high as those who carry "ordinary" insurance. In brief, industrial insurance interests workingmen because it reflects their inferior economic position and devastating toil.

According to the facts revealed at the insurance investigation, the total number of industrial policies written by the Metropolitan, and in force at the end of 1904 amounted to the enormous sum of $1,127,889,220. The average amount of an industrial policy is only $140. Every day in the year the Metropolitan sends its agents into the homes of 1,000,000 of its policy-holders to collect premiums.

It was also shown that the Metropolitan started with a capital of $500,000. Its capital now is $2,000,000, the $1,500,000 gain representing earnings of the company that have been applied to the capital stock. The dividends on the stock are limited to 7 per cent. per annum.

The company in 1887 had a surplus of $863,392. Its surplus now amounts to $14,835,741, including the $2,000,000 capital stock. The insurance in force in 1887 amounted to $152,031,007; in 1904 $1,470,424,281. In 1904 the company received in premiums alone $50,808,924.

The source of these millions is largely lapsed policies. A good deal of the company's business consists in risks on lives of children and babies. President Hegeman testified that the company accepted risks on lives between the limits of 2 and 50 years. He testified that until after a policy has been in force five years, it has no surrender value. That means that the holder of an industrial policy, if he allows his policy to lapse before it has run five years, gets nothing in return for the premiums paid, except the insurance which he enjoyed during the life of his policy.

The important fact was brought out that 51 per cent. of these industrial policies are canceled during the first 12 months after the policies are taken out. President Hegeman denied that the company made any money on these cancellations. He declared that it had cost the Metropolitan more to get the business than had been paid in. He said also that the company could not place a surrender value on policies under five years, bcause in this case also it would lose money.

On industrial policies which do have a surrender value, the fact was brought out that the Metropolitan paid a much smaller percentage on its reserve than any of the mutual companies.

It was shown that as a matter of fact the Metropolitan's gain from this source in 1904 amounted to $3,031,925 and was largely responsible for the total gain for the year of $2,620,681.

It was further shown that the rates charged industrial policy-holders were practically twice as much as those charged the holders of ordinary insurance policies in the Metropolitan. The man who is able to pay $16.55 down can get insurance at the age of 22 years, that it will cost the young man who can pay only 60 cents a week $31.20 for practically the same amount for a year.

President Hegeman's explanation was that the mortality rate is almost twice as high among the holders of industrial policies as among those who carry ordinary insurance.

The fact was brought out that the Metropolitan required no medical examination at all for persons carrying policies under $300, and no examination either for persons under nine years. Such persons were merely "inspected", the physicians who certified to the risk receiving a fee of 25 cents for each risk "inspected."

President Hegeman declared that the Metropolitan's mortality rate for industrial policy-holders was above the average mortality rate in the community.

In speaking of the higher rates charged for industrial policies, Hegeman said it was simply a case where the sale was being made at "retail and not at wholesale."

"It is just like buying coal," he said. "If you buy a carload, you can get it for $6 a ton; if you buy it by the pailful, it costs $12."

The poor man, Hegeman contended, paid twice as much for everything that he gets, and, added President Hegeman, "he is willing to do it." This, of course, is false. Such is his economic condition that the poor man is forced to consent to his exploitation by the Hegemans.

"The man will not leave his workbench; the woman her machine or the child the school house. It has all got to be done by the company," added the witness. And this additional statement simply made more obscure the real cause: the bad economic condition of the workingman.

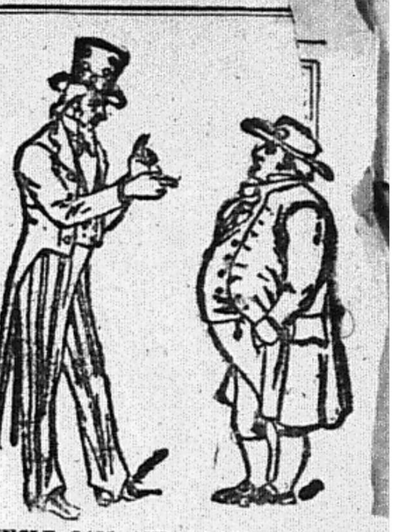
The fact was brought out that the Metropolitan's total expenses for 1904 were $19,874,752 which gives a ratio of expenses to income of 35 per cent. The ratio of the expenses of the big mutual companies to income is about 20 per cent. This was due, Hegeman said, to the detailed work which the Metropolitan had to do. Thus does the poverty created by capitalism lead to waste.

Every workingman would do well to reflect on these facts. They demonstrate the fearful poverty and devastating toil of the working class most effectively.

The declaration of Oscar S. Strauss that the massacre of the Jews was a carefully planned movement, a conspiracy of the ruling class, should have been a little more guarded. It is a dangerous thing to call attention to the iniquities of any ruling class in these days when all ruling classes are on trial. People otherwise impervious to reason may thus be awakened to a realization of the capabilities of the dominant class, in the way of social murder and crime, and the pursuit of their own class interests.

Last year, after the election of Roosevelt, the capitalist press took pains to point out the growth of social discontent, as reflected in the large so-called Socialist vote. This year, the capitalist press dwells upon the same phenomenon as exhibited in the proportionately larger Hearst vote. There is no doubt that the way of capitalism is growing harder; and soon will come the Socialist crystallization of this growing discontent. The increasing development of Capitalism will make it inevitable.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I wonder why it is the Socialists must season so benign a principle as theirs with the sauce of class hatred.

UNCLE SAM—Do they?

B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't you know that they preach class hatred

U. S.—No; I don't, and what's more know they don't. We are organized our union, aren't we?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Why do we do so?

B. J.—Because, if we didn't the employer would skin us worse than he doe now.

U. S.—So, then, you admit that there is a class conflict between us workingmen and the employer.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And is the fact that we recognize the fact a seasoning of our organization with the sauce of hatred?

B. J.—No; but——

U. S.—No "buts." The Socialists do not season their benign principles with the sauce of hatred, but only with the sauce of common sense

B. J.—Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim at the conquest of power by the working class?

U. S.—No; I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well, and what pray, do you call that if not seasoning a good principle with hatred, class hatred. How can one class win without another losing?

U. S.—It simply can't be done; right you are in that.

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is a seasoning of hatred. Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflict, hatred must be. What would be the use of wiping out one class to set up another?

U. S.—Now you begin to talk sense

B. J.—There, then, you agree, do you, that this setting up one class a setting down of another keeps up cla rows and hatred?

U. S.—I fully agree that to set up one class and set down another, and keeping up class distinctions don't set us further on the road towards a humane existence.

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's all I meant.

U. S.—Not; that's not all you meant.

B. J.—What else could I mean?

U. S.— What you said was that the Socialist aim of bringing the working class into power was a seasoning of hatred because class conflicts are bound to continue if the thing is merely the bouncing of one class and the enthroning of another.

B. J.—That's just what I said.

U. S.—And, if that means anything, it means that the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes: a change of oppressors.

B. J.—That's it!

U. S.—And that is wrong.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gunpowder, it will explode, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if you drop a lighted common sulphur match into that box——

B. J.—It will explode likewise.

U. S.—Does it follow from that that whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders.

U. S.—If you drop a tumblerful of water into it——

B. J.—No, no explosion will then follow.

U. S.—And the gunpowder's explosive powers——

B. J.—Will be at an end thereafter.

U. S.—Just so in this gunpowder soci system that our race has been living i The successive victories of the several classes were so many lighted matches of different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow; that is, class distinctions, with all the conflicts and hatreds thereby implied had to continue. Why? Because the program that each of these previous classes brought along with it, and had to bring along with it obedient to the law of its own existence, was a class war program, it was so because they were all based upon a principle that necessitates class war; that principle was the PRIVATE OWNER-

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

AS TO THE MIKE DEVINE ALLIANCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The campaign in this city being over, I find myself with sufficient leisure to answer the charges preferred by the Mike Devine Alliance of Syracuse against me and the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A., and published in the Daily People of October 11, and the Weekly of October 21.

The charges are contained in the following passages:

"This Alliance claims that the Chicago delegation had no power to incorporate the S. T. & L. A. in the I. W. W. That during the discussion prior to the election of that delegation there was no intention expressed to give them such power, and that after the election there was no intimation given that they had such power conferred upon them. In fact, it was an 'uninstructed' delegation, or so understood. This was our understanding of the case, and evidently that of many others. It was also the understanding of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A.

"On July 21, 1905, nearly a month after the adjournment of the Chicago convention, I received a letter from General Secretary Kinnaelly notifying me that 'the G. E. B. decided last Monday that after the locals had voted on the consolidation (with the I. W. W.) that August 15 is the date when the L. A.'s will launch out as locals of the new organization.' Evidently at that date neither the General Secretary, who attended the Lynn convention, nor the G. E. B. knew that the 'uninstructed' delegation was instructed to affiliate. On August 10, I received a letter from the General Secretary, 'per order of the G. E. B.,' to vote whether we would attach ourselves to the new organization and conveying the first notice we had seen that the 'uninstructed' delegation was 'instructed.' He says: 'The S. T. & L. A. delegation having taken part in the installation of the I. W. W., practically becoming a part therein, a general vote is deemed unnecessary, our delegation having carried out instructions of the S. T. & L. A. convention.'

"That letter closed with the request to notify W. E. Trautmann of our action and to send our charter to him, if we decided to attach ourselves to the new organization.

"Plainly, the G. E. B. had submitted to the action of the 'uninstructed' delegation."

It does seem to me that an answer to these charges should be superfluous. They disprove themselves. Nevertheless, here is my answer:

It is expressly admitted in the above charges: "I received a letter from Secretary Kinneally notifying me 'that the G. E. B. decided last Monday that AFTER THE LOCALS HAD VOTED ON THE CONSOLIDATION' (with the I. W. W.)," etc. This was July 21.

Again it is there expressly admitted that on August 10: "I received a letter from the General Secretary 'per order of the G. E. B.' to VOTE WHETHER WE WOULD ATTACH OURSELVES TO THE NEW ORGANIZATION," etc.

The closing and summing up sentence of the charge is: "Plainly, the G. E. B. had submitted to the action of the 'uninstructed' delegation." This conclusion is startling. It flies in the face of the immediately preceding sentences in my letters, quoted above by the Mike Devine Alliance itself. The right conclusion is: "PLAINLY the G. E. B. had NOT submitted to the action of any such 'uninstructed' delegation." "PLAINLY the G. E. B. called upon the Alliance membership to vote whether they would attach themselves to the I. W. W. or not." "PLAINLY the whole Alliance membership was given an opportunity to act as it pleased in the matter." "PLAINLY the G. E. B. adhered strictly to the letter and the spirit of Alliance principle and of democratic procedure of freedom and order." "PLAINLY the Mike Devine Alliance has, by its own showing, suffered no wrong at the hands of and has been deprived of no right by the G. E. B. The Mike Devine Alliance itself quotes two passages from two distinct letters sent out by the G. E. B. calling upon them to exercise the right of referendum."

It is true that in that letter of mine qouted by the Mike Devine Alliance, after calling upon the Mike Devine Alliance, "per order of the G. E. B.," to vote whether it said Mike Devine Alliance would attach itself to the I. W. W., I said: "The S. T. & L. A. delegation having taken part in the installation of the I. W. W., practically becoming a part therein, a general vote is deemed unnecessary, our delegation having carried out instructions of the S. T. & L. A. Convention." Can it be that the Mike Devine Alliance's grievances is not that a wrong was done them, is not that they were deprived of a right, the right of the referendum as to whether they would join the I. W. W. or not, but that their grievance is against the literary proficiency of myself? The sentence that I just quoted is evidently thoughtless and of no consequence; it could not, surely did not, repeal the previous sentence which expressly calls upon the Mike Devine Alliance to exercise their referendum rights. At worst it was a hasty expression of a private opinion. Call it stupid, if you like. Remember that I have had no college education and am not familiar with the fine distinctions of words that some of my more favored fellow wage slaves may be familiar with; remember that I am a railroad worker, have to work at night, and could only give to the work of my office, the General Secretaryship of the S. T. & L. A., such moments as I could steal from my hours of rest by day. If the grievance of the Mike Devine Alliance is as to my illiteracy, I plead guilty. But I cannot believe the Mike Devine Alliance to be guilty of such frivolity, or of the equal frivolity of wanting to consume time upon whether our delegation was "instructed" or "uninstructed," or whether it considered itself so or not. The only practical question can be: Has the Mike Devine Alliance suffered wrong at the hand of the G. E. B.? The conduct of the Mike Devine Alliance justifies the belief that it is of the opinion that it has been deprived by the B. E. B. of rights to which it was entitled, and which it would otherwise have exercised; and such rights can have been none other than the right to vote whether it would join the I. W. W. or not. This is the implication in the charges. But the charges, as I have shown above, and as the Mike Devine Alliance will ascertain if it reads the said charges over carefully, plainly disprove the implication. The grievance of the Mike Devine Alliance is unfounded.

Whether representatives are plenipotentiaries or not, the right to ratify or reject their acts always is reserved to the appointing power. It was so with the S. T. & L. A. The G. E. B. acted upon that principle. It submitted to the membership of the S. T. & L. A. the question of whether to join or not the new body; in other words, it submitted the acts of the delegation to the general vote of the membership for their ratification or rejection. The overwhelming majority of the membership of the S. T. & L. A. ratified their acts and joined the I. W. W. This, of course, does not abrogate any man's or body's right of secession. The right of secession is inherent in men and in organizations. Some individuals here and there, and the Mike Devine Alliance in Syracuse have exercised the right of secession. That is all that there is about it—as attested by the letters from the G. E. B. quoted by the Mike Devine Alliance itself in its communication to The People above referred to.

John J. Kinneally.

November 9, 1905.

PATERSON MORE ACTIVE THAN EVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since last writing, the regular Friday evening meetings have been well attended; last meeting being regular business session. The matters to be acted on were numerous and varied. Three new members were admitted (two to Jewish branch, one to Section); watchers' certificates were distributed for each polling booth; Section Monroe's amendment was endorsed; request of The People was concurred in; nomination of officers for ensuing term were made; and committee was elected to arrange lectures during winter. The Jewish branch brought up matter of procedure in reference to branches. Other language branches were proposed. Also many other matters were brought up, but owing to limited space of our newspaper I desire to be brief.

There were five street meetings since last report, all addressed by Philip Veal: Wednesday evening, at Main and Van Houten streets; owing to the weather this meeting adjourned to Helvetia Hall, where an interesting talk was had. Thursday evening, same corner, held a successful meeting. Twelve books sold, leaflets and Weekly People distributed. Thursday, noon, Fulton and Straight streets, seven books sold, 200 "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," and fifty Weekly People distributed. Friday, noon, Dale avenue and Grand street, good meeting but an audience could ont be collected. Fear of the boss seemed visible. Still they stood or moved slowly at a distance within hearing, as Veal has a powerful voice. Six books were sold, 100 leaflets and fifty Weekly People distributed. Saturday evening, corner Church and Market streets. Splendid meeting, thirty-one books sold, Weekly People and leaflets distributed. Also one subscription to Weekly People and one application for membership of Section secured.

R. B.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 6.

A PREVARICATOR NAILED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—E. J. Squires, of Jamestown, N. Y., spoke at a mass meeting in Williamsport, Pa., October 24, and when I asked him why there were two Socialist parties in existence, said: "It is because De Leon denied the S. L. P. the referendum."

Of course, no one knew me there and he didn't think there was an S. L. P. man in town. As it was, I nailed him dead, proved to the meeting that he was a contemptible prevaricator.

Fraternally,
Jas. A. McConnell.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Nov. 6.

A FARMER'S VIEW.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I thought I would pen a few lines to let you know how we are getting along out here in Vanburen County, Mich. There were four Socialist votes in this town at the last election. It meant something to stand for our convictions even in the country.

I am 38 years old; was born here. My father came here in 1852, and bought land of the government at $1.25 an acre. But those days have gone by. Holy Writ informs us that the man, Moses, forsook Egypt not willing to be called the son of Pharoah's daughter, choosing to suffer the afflictions of the people of God, rather than enjoy the riches of Egypt for a season. This point I wish to mention. There comes a time in every man's life when he has to make a choice. The Eternal speaks to man not always through the burning brush; sometimes through sorrow and affliction; and very many times through poverty and suffering. The time has come when farmers, and all branches of toilers are thinking as they have never thought before. The thought of being honest under our present system to me seems absurd. Man is seldom better than the law; there are exceptions. What I know of the I. W. W. seems to appeal to me. There must be a united effort on the part of all workers, not simply a union of craft, to accomplish much.

Labor fakirs have done as much harm, in some cases, to Labor, as have the rich. If I was to give advice to the comrades, I would say, avoid strife and jealousy among ourselves as much as possible; steer clear of fraternal insurance societies; outline a brotherly feeling toward all men; but let no one deceive you by fair, smooth words. I am not a prophet; but I look for storms of dark distress. Let us stand true to ourselves and our comrades, and brighter days will surely come.

The Eternal has decreed by the Angel Gabriel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, that time was and time is that the Capitalist Class shall not live on the blood and muscle of labor. The Earth and the fullness thereof was made by the Eternal for man, and, by the Eternal, I believe the people will yet have their full share of the fruits of their labor.

I would like to correspond with some comrade in this part of Michigan, who is a carpenter, as I have worked some at the trade.

Fraternally yours,
Wilbur D. Hoag.

Lacota, Vanburen, Co., Mich., Nov. 5.

THE PRIVATELY-OWNED "SOCIALIST" PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The other day, happening to be in town, I begged from a friend a miscellaneous collection of private-owned "Socialist party official organs," he having no use for same. Having returned to camp, I looked over the assortment during the first spare time I had and discovered among the bunch a copy of the Mailly-Titus "Toledo Socialist," dated September 30, last. The reason I paid particular attention to this sheet was the presence in its columns, in a prominent place, of an article entitled "German Party-owned Press," purporting to be re-printed from the London, Eng., "Justice," and which I found very interesting reading, that is, not so much the article itself as the prefatory notes with which the editors of the said "Toledo Socialist" had seen fit to introduce it, with what object I will presently try to make clear but first I will quote the note in question. It runs as follows:

"In view of the growing interest in the question of a party-owned press in this country, the following article by J. B. Askew, in London 'Justice,' written before the German Socialist Congress, met at Jena last week, is illustrative of some of the difficulties presented by such a press, THE PRINCIPAL ONE BEING THAT THE PRESS IN THE HANDS OF A COMMITTEE IS MADE TO REPRESENT THE SPECIAL VIEWS OF THAT COMMITTEE OR ELSE IT MUST BE NON-COMMITTAL, WHICH RENDERS IT USELESSS AS A PARTY ORGAN. When the elections are over the 'Socialist' intends to open its columns to a discussion of this question."

The capitals in the above are mine and to them I wish to draw attention. It has happened before now that a criminal has been conivcted from his own words; the very words with which he essayed to justify his crime, at that. Surely this is a case of the kind. The wording of the notice reproduced above and by the light (?) of which the main article is intended to be read, artfully worded and designed to befuddle the mind of the reader on this question of vital import to the labor movement, though it is, defeats its object and shows the criminal, the private-ownership-of-Socialist-papers-grafter, up in his true light, where there should be no difficulty for even the hitherto blind to know him for what he is.

The very argument above quoted is simply ridiculous. Messrs. Mailly and Titus say: "The press in the hands of a committee is made to represent the special views of that committee"; and they expect their readers to finish the sentence thus: "and therefore a private-owned Socialist press, where such things are not possible, is far preferable," at least, such is a reasonable inference. Now, let us thrash this out and see if it be really so. A party-owned, committee-managed press may not be satisfactory to everybody (and, indeed, the S. L. P. press, which is thus owned and managed, has not always, wholly satisfied the undersigned among others), but the fact remains that the committee managing such press is elected by and therefore responsible to the party and capable of being replaced if its management proves unsatisfactory to the majority of the party. How stands it, in this regard, with a private-owned press? SUCH A PRESS IS RESPONSIBLE TO NOBODY; it reflects the views solely of its owners, whether those owners be members of the party and in line with the policy decided on by the party majority, or not; it is, consequently, should the material interests of such owners demand it, in a position to defy the party, to bid the party to go to h—ll, if necessary, and with the power which it wields over a more or less large portion of the party membership it is able to exert an influence over the party's policy agreeable to the material interests of its owners, the Maillys and Tituses, or, failing in this, to stir up trouble within the organization. And this is the press which we are led to infer does not "represent the special views" of anybody and for that reason is more useful as a party organ than a party-owned and controlled press.

Fellow wage slaves and comrades: You "real Socialists" in the "Socialist party," are you "getting onto" yourselves? Or are you going to be played for "suckers" forever? Are you not tired of getting squeezed in the grip of those "private-owned party press" grafters and "intellectual" riff-raffs? Remember, lemons were made to be squeezed, men were not, so "get a move on yourselves" and throw the Maillys and Tituses and other grafters of their stripe off your backs; let us "get together" in the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. so as to present a solid, unbroken front to the capitalists, their "labor lieutenants" and "intellectual" hirelings. Fall in, comrades, our aim is won, let our methods be likewise and when the fast approaching moment comes and we shall at last face the common foe, our RIGHT, backed by our MIGHT, shall, must, prevail and the Co-operative Commonwealth, as yet only dreamed of, shall be a glorious reality and a priceless inheritance to coming ages. Hoping soon to welcome you to our ranks, WHERE YOU BELONG, I remain, yours for the cause,

J. A. Stromquist.

Jerome, Ariz., October 31.

Note—The above is finely illuminated by an editorial note which appears in the Social Democratic Herald of Oct. 28, concerning Mr. Mailly, the now private-owner of the Toledo "Socialist" and agent and beneficiary of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. The editorial note runs as follows:

"Mailly was getting the ample salary of thirty dollars a week as national secretary, but is alleged to have grafted on the national office by putting his wife in at ten dollars a week during the last four months of his tenure of office—a fact which he kept from the knowledge of the membership of the party by not reporting the names of the clerks individually, but bunching them altogether under the item of 'Office Help.' If this is true, then William Mailly is clearly unfit to sit on the national executive board and should be forced to resign."—Ed. The People.]

A POINT IN COATESISM PUNCTURED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When I read in the Daily People of September 9th, that part of the convention proceedings wherein Delegate Coates cites a case for illustration of a printer being a representative of Hotel and Restaurant employes "detailed to see to" their conditions, it brought to mind the contention so effectively used by Gompers to disrupt the Knights of Labor.

To my mind that is a matter to which working men have given too little attention.

The average A. F. of L. devotee accepts that mode of argument as incontrovertible, and is satisfied that no one should or could argue a shop condition unless he has served a time at the particular trade in question—some hold that the time served to qualify one for such a position should be seven years, by that process of reasoning it is not entirely plain why the time should not be seventy years, perhaps then there would be no possible doubt about one being qualified.

It seems very likely that old time argument will be used again for its purpose. Perhaps some of us members of the S. L. P. are none too clear on the method by which the men in the office, many of whom never served, or even worked a day in any department of production and are not in personal possession of any of the "mysteries and art" of any craft, almost invariably when "detailed to see to" conditions in opposition to the most ardent time server, succeed in making agreements which render the opponent as helpless to themselves as men palsied.

If workingmen ever get clear on this matter results will very likely be different.

Fraternally,
N. O'Neil.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 7.

BIG A. F. OF L. BLUFF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union of North held a mass meeting on Thursday, November 2, at which they declared that they had enough money in their treasury to take up a fight with the bosses.

I would like to ask, whom do they want to bluff? The bosses are intelligent enough not to be taken in by this bluff; and the workingmen are not so ignorant as not to know that their treasury is as poor as a church mouse. At the last convention of the Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, which took place on the first of May last, they declared that they were $13,000 in debt. Since then the organization could not have taken in more than $12,000, as hundreds of their people are not paying in any dues. Their expenses have been at least $5,000, so that there can be in the treasury now only $7,000, which, far from being sufficient to carry on a strike with, is $6,000 short of paying up the original indebtedness.

A Capmaker.

New York City, November 6.

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH.

An Afro-American Socialist of this city is the recipient of the following letter from one of his Southern brethren:

Dear Sir and Bro.,

Your favor of a package of Socialist literature has been received and I assure you that I highly appreciate the same. I read Mr. De Leon's address in the Weekly People, but it is so full of facts and so much can be learned from it that I intend to read it over again. Every wage slave ought to read it to see how they are being robbed by their employers.

Men and women who had no bread at home were shouting themselves to death on the 26th inst., while Roosevelt and their masters were banqueting in the aristocratic St. Charles Hotel. Roosevelt and the Democratic party are united and still the workingmen are Republicans and Democrats—fools! And, strange to say, their emancipation is only possible through their own efforts; and, strange again to say, they wont avail themselves of it.

F. H.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

SHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. With the working class it is otherwise; the program that it is bound to bring along with it is the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. Thus the victory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class distinctions, the wiping out of class wars, the doing away with class hatreds, the laying of the only foundation possible for "Peace on earth, good will among men." Catch on?

B. J.—Somewhat.

U. S.—Thus the Socialist's principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred, but are seasoned with love; all other political and economic movements, on the contrary, whatver their name, whatever their pretences, are the ones that are seasoned in hatred: each and all of them cling to the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY, consequently, all start from, are built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

N. J. H., WINONA, MINN.—Machinery, in itself, is not "capital." "Capital" is not an indispensable feature of machinery. When the tool of production is owned by the producer it is not "capital." The tool of production assumes the functions of "capital" only when it is owned by one set of men, and another set owns none of it. "Capital," accordingly, is a social relation of production. The social relation consists in the power that the holder of "capital" has to exploit the non-holder. Where everybody owns the requisite tools of production there can be no "capitalists.' There are no capitalists except where there are toolless men—wage slaves. It is only the vulgar economists that dub all tools of production capital.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Fifth—Has the S. L. P. up to the present time endorsed the I. W. W.?—Not officially. De facto it has. That is shown by the communications published in The People, and by the several proposed amendments to the Party constitution.

Sixth—Will the clause in the S. L. P. constitution hold good in regard to the Unions in the I. W. W.? I refer to the clause forbidding members of the S. L. P. from holding office in pure and simple Unions?—Substantially answered above. The proposed amendients to the constitution—they have all been published in these columns—denote that the proposers do not consider the I. W. W. a pure and simple Union. As to pure and simple Unions the amendments propose no change.

Seventh—Has any of the privately-owned Socialist papers supported the I. W. W.?—None.

T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL., AND "FRIEND," ST. LOUIS, MO.—Anonymous correspondence cannot be recognized.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The gentleman in question admits that the mathematical formula is correct. If he persists in saying that mathematical reasoning is not applicable to all reasoning, the way to get at him is to have him cite an instance where it is not. Only then could the special kink in his head be ascertained and flattened out.

F. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Where the Socialist Labor Party man finds no S. L. P. candidate in the field he does not vote. The S. L. P. man does not vote for men, he votes for principle. Men may fall away, principle never. To vote for any other candidate would, on the part of the S. L. P. man, denote that the candidate so voted for stands on correct principles. If so, the S. L. P. man should join that party and not stand out like a sore finger on the hand. If, on the other hand, the candidate so voted for stands on a false national and state principle, to support him is to interfere with his own clearness of sight, and interfere with his own correct evolution. Hence we declined to recommend to the S. L. P. men in your district to vote for you, although the S. L. P. had no aldermanic ticket in that district.

J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—Neither Berger nor his Wisconsin organization was suspended from the Socialist party. He was simply removed from the national local executive.

A. K., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The book arrived. It is greatly appreciated.

M. T., NEW YORK—There was no S. D. P. ticket in this city before the split in the S. L. P. The ticket that Barondess ran on in 1898 was an independent ticket, loosely connected with the original Social Democracy Colonization plan, which was launched in Chicago the year before.

P. A. R., NEW YORK—"Plutocracy" is a legitimate term. The sublimated industrial capitalist becomes a plutocrat. This is a specialized type of the genus capitalist. Marx called the thing bankocracy. Plutocracy is more felicitous.

R. McD., BUFFALO, N. Y.—First—In 1890, the relation of the classes was about: 52 per cent. proletariat; 37 middle class and 11 capitalist class. In 1900 the figures stood approximately 58 proletariat; 35 middle class; 7 capitalist class.

Second—In 1890, the wealth of the land was distributed approximately thus: the proletariat held 6 per cent.; the middle class 27 per cent.; the capitalist class all the rest, 67 per cent. In 1900, the share of the proletariat had shrunk to about 4 per cent. of the wealth of the land, the share of the middle class had shrunk to about 25 per cent., and the share of the capitalist class had risen to over 70 per cent.

P. R., NEW YORK—First—It was in the issue of the "Volkszeitung" of November 15, 1903, that the statement appeared: "As to the Irish they are corrupt to the marrow."

Second—The statement by the Volkszeitung Corporation man Slobodin, who, addressing himself to the American element in his New York party organization, said that they should sit at his feet, was published in the "Socialist and Trades Union Review," a paper that the independent element in the Corporation's party started, and which the Corporation promptly stamped out of existence. The paper was started on the ground that the Corporation doctored the party news to suit its interests.

H. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—Marxian tactics implies Marxian sociology. You cannot understand the latter without you have mastered Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." If you would understand the "issue" at the late Industrialists Convention in your city (see the stenographic report) then master Morgan. The travail that the economic organization of Labor is now experiencing the world over is the precursor of that social revolution which will restore the gens form of organization, where the soil is reached through its men, not its men through the soil, as under capitalism. A radical revolution! Study Morgan.

J. E. V., NEW YORK—The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is a good thing. By spreading some light on Socialism among the "intellectual classes" it will help to disarm opposition. It will, however, defeat its own purposes if it loses the character of dilettanteism. None actively engaged in the Socialist Movement should be affiliated with it.

J. M. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is no uncommon thing that these "contracts" with Jewish workingmen read different in Yiddish from the supposed English original.

M. A. L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Whenever the capitalist class has wished to throw discredit upon Socialism, it started what it pleased to call "Socialist factories." On the same principle the material interests that are centered around the privately owned press of the Socialist party and thereby own it, may promote the establishment of a "party-owned" national paper. By starting "Socialist factories" the capitalist class did not discontinue its own capitalist factories; by allowing a "party-owned" national paper, the privately-owned S. P. papers do not propose to discontinue their own existence. As the capitalist class railed at the "failure of Socialism" in the inevitable failure of "Socialist factories" under capitalist conditions, so will the privately-owned S. P. papers—who themselves and whose paid or hoping-to-be-paid agencies hitherto yelled "De Leonism!" every time the proposition was made for a party-owned paper—do their level best to discredit a truly national organ. The success of a paper, is the success of co-operative labor. A party of Socialism may not tolerate individual members to exploit its co-operative efforts. Especially is this unpermissible seeing that the press is a powerful weapon, consequently, may never be allowed to be held in private hands, that, if they choose, may any time turn it against the party itself. The Movement in America is not limited to theory in the matter. It has had its experience with the Volkszeitung Corporation. Twice, once in 1888 and then in 1898, when the Corporation found its advertising business endangered by the uncompromising Socialism of the Party, the Corporation turned its guns against the Party. The Corporation succeeded the first time; nothing but the superhuman energy of the Party prevented the success of the Corporation the second time. But even so the Movement at large suffered a severe set-back. A party of Socialism that knows what it is about will never tolerate private ownership of papers in its midst. Is has a right to demand of its members that they pour upon its altars whatever genius or means they possess towards rearing a powerful press.

R. E. M., MARE ISLAND, CAL.—If by "the list of Sue books in regular order" the stories are meant in the series of the "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," they will be found, all the 19, given in regular order in the "Translator Preface" to "The Gold Sickle." Get it.

C. F. W., MARION, IND.—The Socialist Party has ever truthfully main-

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Adjourned meeting held Friday, Nov. 10, at 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Present: Moren, Olson, Walsh, Teichlauf, Lechner, Eck, Gillhaus and Katz. Absent and excused: Hossack and Bahnsch. Absent without excuse: Crawford, Burke, Anderson and Donohue.

Financial report for the weeks ending Oct. 21, Oct. 28 and Nov. 4: Receipts, $219.86; expenditures, $160.37.

Committees on Party Press and on Organization and Agitation reported progress.

Communications: From Sections Scranton, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., and from Portsmouth, Va., about dates of Organizer Philip Veal.

From J. A. Leach, Tucson, Arizona, on conditions there, stating that the field is ripe for Socialist Labor Party agitation and also the I. W. W. in Arizona. From Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., additional information requested by Texas S. E. C. relative to Marxian League in San Francisco, same to be forwarded to the Texas S. E. C. From Milwaukee, Wis., a general review of the local situation and predicting lively work for the spring campaign. From Los Angeles, Cal., on work done for Industrial Workers of the World. From Section Cincinnati, Ohio, an inquiry about admission to party membership of members of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. The secretary was instructed to reply, that a Party section has the right to admit as a member any one who is qualified for such membership. From E. Remlinger, Pittsburg, Pa., communication; referred to the editorial department. Other communications were received from Binghamton, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Grand Junction, Col.; Salem, Mass.; Bisbee, Ariz.; and San Antonio, Texas, on agitation and routine Party matters. Section Kalamazoo, Mich., sends membership report.

National Organizer Williams reports conclusion of work in Oregon, and that he is now on his way to Eureka, Cal.; also suggesting a modification of the methods heretofore employed, to the extent of adding to the organizer a canvasser.

Adjourned.

Rudolph Katz,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, November 11, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Plainfield, N. J., G. Brandt, 25c.; H. Ernstrom, 25c.; K. Blomgren, 25c.; C. Sandberg, 25c.; G. Peterson, 50c,	$ 1.50
"Open-air", New York, per French Branch,	1.00
James Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa	1.00
F. H., College Point, N. Y.,	1.00
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass	1.00
J. Muller, Denver, Colo.	.50
Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa...	1.00
James O'Brien, Lonsdale, R. I. ..	.50
Isaac Smith, Seward, Alaska, ..	4.00
Lars J. Johnson, Seward, Alaska ..	1.00
A. Finnigan, Homestead, Pa.	1.00
Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Wash. State Committee	40.29
L. J. Francis, Tualitin, Oregon	1.00
Total	$56.39
Previously acknowledged	1,809.64
Grand total	$1,866.03

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The following proposition to amend

Greeting:

the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party has been submitted by Sections New York County, and, having received the endorsement of other Sections, as provided in Article V, Section 14b, is herewith submitted to the Party Sections for such amendments as any of them may choose to make, in accordance with Article XI, Section 1, of the constitution.

The Sections having endorsed the proposition of Section New York County are: Los Angeles, Cal.; South Hudson, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn., and Scandinavian Section New York.

The proposed amendments are:

First—That Article LL, Section 7a, be stricken out and that the following be substituted in its place:

"Every economic or labor organization that does not recognize the class struggle, and that is not organized on class lines, having for its purpose the overthrow of the capitalist system, is defined to be a pure and simple trade or labor organization."

Second—That Article V, Section 14, sub-division "j" be stricken out.

Third—That Article VII, Section 6, be stricken out.

Fourth—That Article XI, Section 9, be stricken out.

Sections offering amendments to this proposition must do so within five weeks from the date of this publication, on or before Saturday, December 2, 1905, and all such amendments will then be submitted for a general vote together with the original proposition.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y., City, on Nov. 10, Gilhaus in chair. Minutes of previous meeting corrected to record Pearson as absent, and substitute Auburn for Utica.

Communications: from the 23rd A. D., protesting against the expulsion of P. Twomey, and the suspension of N. Zolinsky and J. J. Kavanugh by the General Committee of Section New York. Secretary was instructed to inform the 23rd A. D., that, under the constitution, the S. E. C. has no jurisdiction in the matter. From Section Broome County (Binghamton), on plans for building up Section; and suggesting the sending of Rudolph Katz to its territory for three or four weeks. Referred to N. E. C. Sub-committee for action. From Wm. Reckemeyer, Section Gloversville, enclosing 5 subscriptions to the Weekly People and requesting prepaid sub. cards. Referred to the Weekly People. From Rudolph Katz, two letters on conditions in Schenectady, Troy and Albany. From A. Alrutz on Katz's good work in Schenectady. Filed.

Secretary was instructed to write Section Onondago County regarding one of the nominees of the "Socialist" party there.

The following financial report for October was adopted:

Receipts, dues stamps, $92.16; mileage, $23.04; R. Katz, subscriptions The People, $6.50; R. Katz, sale of literature, $2.75; State Agitation Fund, contributions as follows: A. Forzato, Seneca Falls, 40c.; F. Vyshata, Poughkeepsie, $1; W. Sauter, Brooklyn, $5; 26 A. D., N. Y., 50c.; Section Erie Co., per Katz, $10; S. Ferber, Buffalo, do., $1; R. Katz, commission $2; W. S. Patterson, Mayfield, 80c.; W. E. Moore, Ardsley-on-Hudson, $1; C. L. Halfman, 90c.; J. B. Waldbilling, Albany, 75c.; S. Richerstien, Brooklyn, 50c.; B. Matusow, Brooklyn, 50c.; collected by R. Katz at Auburn meeting, $1.35; Henry Beisiegel, Auburn, per R. Katz, $3; Fritz Bernkopf, Auburn, do., 50c.; John Morris, Auburn, do., 50c.; 26th A. D. N. Y., $1; collected by A. Moren, N. Y., from: A. Westerlund, $1; E. Fischer, $1; M. Heyman, $1; T. Davis, $1; L. Bama, $1; J. Levitch, $5; A. Moren, $1; W. D. McHeath, Schenectady, 50c.; O. Ruckser, N. Y., $1; total, $44.20; grand total, $168.65.

Expenditures, Agitation, $117.55; opinion in ballot case, Dem. party vs. Soc. Dem. party, 3.50; John Hall, trip to Albany to file nom. in 2nd jud. dist., $6.75; Justus Ebert, trip to Albany to serve papers on Sec of State, $6; postage, correspondence bureau, $1.51, postage and sundries, $7.89; total, $143.20; balance, $25.40, grand total, $168.65.

Rudolph Katz, who was present, was then given the floor to report on his recent tour of the State. At its conclusion the Secretary was instructed to write Section Schenectady on conditions there.

A question having arisen as to the present status of Herman Deutsch upon the S. E. C., owing to the return of August Gilhaus, the Secretary was instructed to bring the regulations of the Utica State convention and the minutes of the S. E. C., bearing thereon to the next regular meeting. The matter was tabled until then.

Secretary was instructed to issue a call for fourteen nominations for members of the S. E. C.

Adjournment followed.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Sunday, November 12th, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present except Hartung. Romary chairman.

Nominations of candidates for member of National Executive Committee: Section Hoboken nominates the present incumbent, John C. Butterworth, of Section Passaic County; Section Union County nominates John Hossack, of Section South Hudson; Section Passaic County nominates Ulrich Frueh, a member of that Section. On motion the nominations were declared closed, and the Secretary instructed to ascertain from candidates if they accept nomination, those accepting to be voted upon by the membership of the State, Secretary to send out ballots.

Section Passaic County reports vote of 22 in favor, none against S. E. C. answer to Socialist party, and elects Ulrich Frueh, Jacob Smithers and Ernest Romary to Conference Committee. Section Union County reports seven votes for, and none against, on same proposition, and elects A. Koerner, Chas. Fallath and Michael McGarry to Conference Committee. All the votes are now in in this referendum, which has carried by 79 votes for, and 2 votes against.

Section Passaic County reports good meetings held while Philip Veal was in Patterson. Fifty-one books sold, and one application for membership, were immediate results. Since last report 3,000 leaflets distributed, seven new subscriptions to Weekly People; $9 to Press Security League. Comrade Chaiken had spoken, picked up some subs for Der Arbiter and made connection with newsdealer to handle the paper.

Section Hoboken held good meeting with Comrade DeLeon as speaker. Collection brought in $5.85, and $1.46 worth of Weekly People sold, and one application for membership, were partial results. Meeting, with Veal as speaker, also successful, one new member through it. Lightermen and 'longshoremen becoming much interested in Industrial Unionism.

Section South Hudson reported on I. W. W. meeting held with Veal as speaker and Organizer Shurtleff to explain chart.

Section North Hudson had Veal at indoor meeting but counter political meetings made attendance small.

Section Union County had a couple of good meetings addressed by Veal. Hope to start educational activity soon.

Section Essex County no report.

Now that the campaign is over the S. E. C. will go back to the old schedule of meetings, viz., monthly, on the second Sunday in the month.

Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, November 8. Frank Bohmbach in the chair. All peresent. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Communications: from Sections Worcester, Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and Pittsfield, ordering due stamps. From Sections Salem, New Bedford, Dyer Enger of Ashland. David Craig of Milford, E. C. Harding and John Farrell of Lowell, sending funds for the State campaign. From Section Somerville, nominating T. F. Brennan, of Salem, for N. E. C. candidate. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, sending due stamps. From E. C. Harding, of Vinyard Haven, giving vote for head of State ticket: S. L. P. 8; S. P., 2.

Bills for expenses of Fanuel Hall meeting and printing received and ordered paid.

Agitation committee reported on meetings held up to November 5.

The application of David Craig, of Milford, for member-at-large, was on motion, ordered enrolled.

Secretary instructed to send to the referendum the State constitution if approved by the N. E. C. sub-committee.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

THE LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

ent officially declared, the levying of funds for miscellaneous political purposes does not come within the scope of their constitution. How far members of Unions may be inclined to take advantimportant that the conduct of officials—after the friendly warning we gave—in persisting light-heartedly to levy their members should be a matter of strict investigation; and,if need be, of condemnation. We are of opinion that the members of Trade Unions should take a more active interest in the selection of their officers, so that the management should not fall into the hands of a clique; and, especially, that steps should be taken to secure an entirely fresh representation of the Unions at the annual Congress. This should be done now; to leave it later, because the Congress does not meet until the autumn of next year, thus seeming far off, means that it will age of the situation by suing for the return of money already taken from them for this object we cannot say. We hope there will be no such actions. It is more not be done at all, owing to adjournments and delays of one kind and another,. and the serving of notices and the familiar intimation that resolutions and amendments have been received too late.

One thing is clear—the Unions in future must run alone, if they wish to avoid complications leading to inevitable ruin. Each step taken ought to be anxiously thrashed out, for the enemies of Unionism are numerous, vigilant, clever, well-informed, and sometimes malignant. We only regret that the leaders did not take the advice of Reynolds's Newspaper earlier.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

YOUNGSTOWN UNIONISTS JOIN DESPITE GOMPERS' DENUNCIATION.

Local Press Announces That He Has Declared War—Expulsion Threatened for Carpenters—Cowen Pleads Ignorance—Halls Hired by Locals.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 9.—The members of the I. W. W. are looking for interesting times here in the near future. The business agent of the Carpenters' Union threatens with expulsion all those who join the I. W. W. local. The following from the "Youngstown Vindicator, of October 29 and is an indication of what is afoot:

"EXPULSION

"Threatened Members of the Carpenters' Union Who Join

"The Industrial Workers.

"War Has Been Declared by the American Federation—Started Things Here.

"The effort being made to organize the Industrial Workers, an organization that is founded on the ideas of Father McGarry, includes in its principles both politics and the interests of labor, skilled and unskilled, and being Socialistic in its purpose, is creating considerable discussion among the ranks of union labor organizations in the city, which discussion may lead to disruption in some of the labor unions.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has in a published statement denounced the Industrial Workers as being an organization inimicable to the labor unions, in which politics is not allowed to play a part, and has warned the union labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to have nothing to do with the Industrial Workers and wherever possible to discourage the securing of members for the organization.

"Despite the denunciation and warning issued by President Gompers, a number of those who are members of

Local Labor Unions,

which unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L., have signed to become members of the Industrial Workers and the organization of the latter in this city has reached such a point that application has been made for a charter.

Among the members of local labor unions, who have signed for membership in the Industrial Workers, are a number of the members of the Carpenters' Union, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., and which is one of the strongest labor unions of the city.

"The signing by members of the Carpenters' Union to join the Industrial Workers, has been the cause of a great deal of discussion in the Carpenters' Union, it appearing that a large majority of the membership stand with President Gompers in his denunciation of the Industrial Workers and accept his warning as a command to use every means to discourage that organization.

"It is understood that at the last meeting of the Carpenters' Union, the matter was made the

Subject of a Heated Discussion

and that those who had signed to become members of the Industrial Workers were threatened with expulsion from the union. Such action, however, it is understood, will be withheld until more definite instructions are received from President Gompers and time given for members of the union who had applied for membership to withdraw from the Industrial Workers.

"There is considerable secrecy maintained in the securing of members for the Industrial Workers, the organizers of whom there are several now in the city working along the same lines as those who worked in the organization of the Knights of Labor, which at one time was the strongest political labor organization in the country.

"It is stated that the Industrial Workers now have 350 locals organized with a total membership of 240,000 throughout the country, and that the locals and membership is rapidly increasing.

The War Declared

against the Industrial Workers by President Gompers of the A. F. of L., will, it is expected, be followed by a declaration by the other chief executives of national labor organizations, who will strive to keep their organization intact and free from the association of an organization that has in its scope the amalgamation of all branches of labor in one brotherhood to stand one for all and all for one in the fight to be made for political control and against the combination and demands of capital, it being one of the plans of the Industrial Workers that in the event of a strike of one branch of labor, associated with the organization, that if that branch cannot win for itself that all other branches may be called to strike in sympathetic assistance to the original strikers."

I. W. W. ACTIVITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

November 21, at 8 p. m., at which President Sherman and prominent cigar workers will speak. All employed in the tobacco industry are urged to attend.

* * *

TEAMSTERS SECURE INCREASE.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 9.—It was early in March of this year that Organizer Frank Bohn held two meetings in Grand Junction. His second meeting was on "Trades Unions or Industrial Unions?" and Bohn closed this meeting by organizing the S. T. & L. A. Things ran along slow until the Chicago Convention. Then there were signs of new life and the S. T. & L. A. charter was sent in for an I. W. W. charter, all of which took time. As soon as the I. W. W. charter arrived, new members began to come in by ones, twos, and threes, until Wednesday evening, November 1, when sixteen new members joined and the following evening. November 2, nine more, making twenty-five in the two nights. Monday, November 6, six more joined, making thirty-one in six days; and there are more to come!

Many of the new members were teamsters, that is, men that each owned a team of horses that they were working by the day for the various contractors, hauling brick, sand and the like, the wages paid for such team work had been $4.00 per day for several years past—but during all this time hay had been advanced from $8.00 to $12.00 per ton; Oats had also advanced some, house rent has advanced about twenty per cent.; milk from five to seven cents per quart; apples from seventy-five cents to $1.50 per box; in fact, all the necessaries of life have advanced to a point where the man with a team could scarcely live and support his family on $4.00 per day.

The teamsters thus employed joined the I. W. W., elected a committee to meet their employers and ask an advance of fifty cents per day. The advance was granted without any friction of any sort.

What we want now is for Frank Bohn to return to Grand Junction and spend about ten days here in building up the I. W. W. as the workingmen of Grand Junction are ready fro a class union that will take in every member of the working class.

We expect every member of the I. W. W. will subscribe for the Weekly People in order to keep in touch with the only clear cut working class union on earth.

Fraternally,
S. B. Hutchinson.

* * *

DISRUPTION FAILS.

Schenectady, Nov. 10.—The president of the Polishers and Brass Workers' Union tried to get the I. W. W. local of polishers back into the A. F. of L. He had to give it up. There were several international officers here trying to disrupt the I. W. W. movement without avail. Their efforts only strengthened it. The I. W. W. is recognized by the local Trades Assembly and the delegates of about six I. W. W. locals are seated there. The international officers tried to oust them, but instead of that the machinery builders section of the Trades Assembly sit together and passed a resolution that they will not allow any international officer to come here and disrupt the labor movement here, while the inevitable revolution in the labor movement will go on. That shows that almost all unions, although affiliated with the A. F. of L., are in sympathy with the I. W. W. Many of them are considering the withdrawal from their old organization. We expect great things here in the future.

* * *

PITTSBURG BUILDING ANOTHER LOCAL.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—Another local of the I. W. W. is under way here. As soon as Markley returns, we will hire a hall for a mass meeting and expect good results. Any person wishing information can call evenings or Sundays at 2109 Sarah street.

IMPORTANT, SECTION CLEVELAND.

No member should fail to attend next meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., taking place on Sunday, November 19, at 3 p. m., at headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank building). A very important question in connection with the I. W. W. will come up for discussion, to be opened by Comrade John D. Goerke. Comrades, this question will deal with one feature of the economic organization of the working class which not only deserves but demands the undivided and closest attention of every comrade. So be sure to attend this meeting and bring your friends along.

CAUCUS, SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester will hold a caucus in Arcanum Parlor, 566 Main street, Monday, November 20, to nominate a city ticket. All members and sympathizers are requested to attend.

G. S. Peterson, Organizer.

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LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

tained that the difference between itself and the Socialist Labor Party was their Trades Union attitude. And the S. P. also justly stated that the reason of the trials and tribulations which the S. L. P. went through since July 10, 1899, was its Trades Union attitude. Now that it turns out that the S. L. P. Trades Union attitude was and is substantially sound, is there aught more natural than that the S. L. P. should recover strength on the strength of the very thing that formerly reduced its numbers? Think it over.

S. P., NEW YORK—Your criticism of the speech on "The Preamble of the I. W. W." is welcome. It will be published next week together with the answer thereto.

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Republican candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth A. D. did not withdraw in favor of the Democratic candidate when De Leon ran in that District.

J. V. N., PATERSON, N. J.—If the salary alone of government employes were to be considered they are better off. But let letter-carriers tell you of their tribulations and humiliations. They have to undergo what no employes of private concerns are subjected to.

U. E., FLORENCE, COLO.—The capitalist class owns the capitalist State. No figure of speech about that. Is there a single capitalist State, whether monarchic or republican, whether autocratic or constitutional, that is not loaded with a "national debt"? What else is a "national debt" but the alienation of the State? The capitalist State is the chattle of the capitalist class.

A. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—Membership in the A. F. of L., or kindred organizations, does not of itself debar a man from membership in the Socialist Labor Party. Apply for admission to Section Chicago, S. L. P.

E. N., SAN PEDRO, CAL.—A political organization cannot take over the machinery of production. That job has to be done by an industrial organization, integrally organized. The relative importance of the political and the economic organization is set forth in detail in the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W." The argument is summed up in the words: "Without the Political Movement Socialism cannot triumph; without the Industrial Organization, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat." Read, study that address. Get it at the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

"S. L. P. VOTER," NEW YORK—First—We have no means of ascertaining.

Second—The S. L. P. vote in this city will be 2,000 and over.

N. O. K., WHEELING, W. VA.; H. B., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; E. W., TOLEDO, O.; N. S., AKRON, O.; M. C., DENVER, COLO.; D. R. C., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.; M. C., SIDNEY, N. S. W.; F. O., TOLEDO, O.; F. C. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; H. D., KANSAS CITY, MO.; B. O. N., NEWARK, N. J.; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; S. B. T., BALTIMORE, MD.; T. F. J., MARION, IND.; S. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. R. F., DAYTON, O.; S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. H. S., YONKERS, N. Y.; S., CINCINNATI, O.; Q. Q., BROCTON, MASS.; M. M., HAVERHILL, MASS.; F. L., BISBEE, ARIZ.; S. S., HARTFORD, CT.—Matter received.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smiths Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sun-

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Section Seattle Washington, New Headquarters and Reading Room, 1420 Second avenue, P. O. Box 1040.

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